



**Development Block Grant**

**Consolidated Plan**

**2015-2019**

**City of Warwick**

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# **I. Executive Summary**

## **ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)**

### **1. Introduction**

The City of Warwick's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan is divided into five sections: the Process, Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, Strategic Plan and First-Year Action Plan. The Process section describes the ongoing coordination and cooperation of housing and service providers, public entities and local government. The City's approach to outreach and citizen participation is also detailed in the Process section. The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections analyze special data sets tabulated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Census' American Community Survey together with qualitative information from local and regional providers to establish the housing and service needs of the City's lower income population. The Strategic Plan section indicates the City's most prominent needs and the goals designed to address those needs during the next five years. Finally, the Annual Action Plan describes the City's actions and projects for addressing the needs and priorities set forth in the Strategic Plan.

### **2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview**

The 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment demonstrates that the shortage of affordable housing stock and the increase of housing costs in Warwick is the most critical problem for the City's low-income population, resulting in a high percentage of cost burdened households. Over the next five years, Warwick will continue to implement the Housing Rehabilitation Program which assists lower income homeowners with safety, energy efficiency and accessibility improvements that enable them to live in their homes affordably. The Housing Rehabilitation Program will also address lead based paint hazards that are present in Warwick's aging housing stock. Additionally, the Strategic Plan allocates resources for the construction of rental and homeowner housing, through rehabilitation acquisition and in partnership with Warwick's House of Hope, CDC.

The Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and Strategic Plan note that Warwick has an expansive network of public service providers serving its homeless and non-homeless special needs population. The increasing demand for services and shrinking state, federal and local funding presents a continual challenge for these providers. The City aims to address these unmet needs through public facility improvements and public service funding. CDBG funds will be used for public facility improvements in the City's senior center, centers for people with disabilities, health facilities, homeless facilities as well as youth and childcare centers. Over the next five

years, the City remains committed to allocate the maximum allowable percentage of CDBG funds to public services. CDBG investment in public services include: senior, legal, youth, transportation, childcare, health and mental services as well as services for victims of domestic abuse and abused and neglected children. During the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period of performance, Warwick will continue an annual competitive RFP process for public facility and public service projects.

The City of Warwick will continue community development investment in its target neighborhoods, Oakland Beach, East Natick Village, Pontiac Village, and Apponaug Village over the next five years. Master Plans detailing priority needs in public infrastructure and facilities have been completed in collaboration with each neighborhood association. During the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period of performance, CDBG funds for improvements to flood drainage; streets and sidewalks as well as parks and recreational facilities will rotate between each target neighborhood: East Natick Village (2015, 2019), Pontiac Village (2016), Oakland Beach (2017) and Apponaug Village (2018).

Over the next five years, the City also plans to increase economic opportunities for local businesses through a CDBG funded commercial façade improvement program.

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

Warwick has been successful in implementing many of the initiatives established in 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan. However, the City's low- and moderate- income residents continue to face challenges related to housing affordability and public service needs.

During the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period of performance, the City's principal programs for meeting housing need were the Housing Rehabilitation Program, the Lead Hazard Reduction Program and the Sewer Tie-In Grant Program. The demand for the Housing Rehabilitation Program continues to be present in the community as the primary source of support for new rehabilitation projects. Lead Based Paint hazards have been addressed as part of the Housing Rehabilitation Program since the City no longer receives funds through HUD's Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Grant Program. The City's Sewer Tie-In Grant Program, administered by the Office of Housing & Community Development utilizing funds from the Warwick Sewer Authority, assisted income-eligible households to tie into the City's sanitary sewer system, in place of their current failed cesspools and septic systems.

Outcomes achieved during the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period of performance demonstrate that there remains a strong demand for its housing related programs listed above.



Specifically, during the past five years 37 owner-occupied housing units and 20 rental housing units benefited from the City's Home Improvement Loan Program, five owner-occupied properties participated in the Lead Hazard Reduction Program partnership, and 118 received grants from the Sewer Tie-In Grant Program.

During the past five years, the City strengthened partnerships with local non-profit organizations serving Warwick's homeless and non-homeless special needs populations with housing and public services. For example, the City collaborated closely with House of Hope, CDC to produce ten new affordable housing units. CDBG funds supported childcare and early education programs, employment training, youth and senior services. Public facility improvements to the House of Hope, CDC and the Kent Center administrative offices were completed during the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan period of performance. Warwick also successfully implemented public facility and infrastructure projects, determined to be a priority, in the Oakland Beach, East Natick Village, Pontiac Village, and Apponaug Village master plans.

#### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

The Warwick Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD) executes the Citizen Participation Plan for the Community Development Program, including the elements contained in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. The City utilizes a variety of outreach initiatives to ensure transparency and accountability in the Community Development Program. First, the OHCD has a Community Development Advisory Board which assists in the review, planning and program definition of the OHCD's CDBG Program. The Board meets several times in the first quarter of each year with staff and reviews staff and consultant recommendations on applications, program priorities and community needs. Second, the OHCD has public hearings designed to facilitate an open discussion regarding the Community Development Program and its objectives and to allow for public comment relating to the CDBG Program and its implementation. For the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the first meeting was held in November of 2014 and the second was held in February of 2015. These meetings were advertised in the local newspaper, the Warwick Beacon, the Secretary of State's Open Meetings web site and on the City's website. Third, the OHCD has an application process for community development projects. This year's application process was opened in November, 2014 and closed in January, 2015. The application is posted on the City's website and the application process is reviewed at the November public hearing. Fourth, consultations play an important part in this process. The OHCD retained Dan Cahill and Associates (DCA) to assist in the completion of the Consolidated Plan. DCA has completed over 20 consultations with community stakeholders to formulate the Consolidated Plan. These consultations were instrumental in understanding community needs and defining appropriate strategies to address the greatest needs.

The City has four target neighborhoods, Oakland Beach, East Natick Village, Pontiac Village, and Apponaug Village, which include high percentages of low- and moderate-income individuals. Each neighborhood has an active resident association, which typically meets periodically. Planning consultants are retained by the OHCD to assist these neighborhood associations with the development of a neighborhood master plan which details community development needs, goals and outcomes. The master plans, updated periodically, are the product of neighborhood meetings where neighborhood residents participate in shaping their community. Staff works closely with each neighborhood association during project implementation.

## **5. Summary of public comments**

*To be completed after 30 day comment period.*

## **6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them**

*To be completed after 30 day comment period.*

## II. The Process

### PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

#### 1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	WARWICK	
CDBG Administrator		Office of Housing & Community Development

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

#### Narrative

The Warwick Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD) has been responsible for the planning and administration of the Community Development Block Grant Program for over 15 years. Long term staff within the OHCD are knowledgeable about regulations, based on extensive training and experience. Staff also provides continuity and community insight for the Program.

#### Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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## **PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)**

### **1. Introduction**

The Warwick Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD) has a continual process for Consolidated Planning. For instance, OHCD undertakes neighborhood or village plans periodically to identify needs, analyze the market and select priorities. These needs, goals, and outcomes are then incorporated into the Consolidated Plan. Consultations with stakeholders complement this process. The OHCD retained the services of Dan Cahill and Associates (DCA) to assist in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan and complete consultations.

**Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l)).**

Over 10 years ago, the City of Warwick supported the efforts of many of its community and social service providers in the creation of the "Warwick 13". The "Warwick 13" is a unique collaboration of public and private service providers that work collectively in addressing the needs of Warwick residents. These needs relate to housing, substance abuse, mental and physical health, youth/early childhood development and many other social services. The "Warwick 13" network of service providers includes:

Westbay Community Action  
House of Hope Community Development Corporation  
Elizabeth Buffum Chase Center  
Kent County YMCA  
RI Family Shelter  
RI Mentoring Partnership  
The Kent Center  
The Trudeau Center  
Cornerstone Adult Services  
Ocean State Center for Independent Living  
Child, Inc.  
Bridgemark Addiction Recovery Services  
Boys and Girls Clubs of Warwick

The "Warwick 13" meets monthly to share information as well as coordinate programs and services. An element of that coordination is to identify and provide services that meet the needs of the population in Warwick and the surrounding communities. The "Warwick 13" has a

website which profiles all member agencies and streamlines the sharing of information on training opportunities. The Warwick Department of Human Services interacts with members of the “Warwick 13” and other non-profit providers in the region to assess and meet needs of Warwick’s residents.

The Warwick Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD) and the City consult on a regular basis with the Warwick Housing Authority to discuss topics including; long range planning and specific development issues. The City of Warwick Planning Department regularly interacts with public and private entities to provide guidance and regulatory review on developments involving housing development, job creation or general land use issues.

**Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness**

The State of Rhode Island has one Continuum of Care (CoC). Committees are comprised of primarily State departments and service providers. Municipalities are not directly represented on the CoC committees or the Opening Doors Rhode Island Steering Committee. However, homeless housing and service providers located in Warwick are represented on the CoC committees and the Opening Doors Rhode Island steering committee.

The City of Warwick leverages funds from the City budget and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Program in pursuit of the goals identified in the Opening Doors Rhode Island: Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness. In some cases the City provides direct assistance through the Department of Human Services and in other cases it partners with area nonprofit social service providers.

The State of Rhode Island has mandated policies for the discharge of youth aging out of foster care, patients exiting health and mental care facilities and offenders exiting the corrections system. Stakeholder interviews reveal that despite Memoranda of Agreement between the RI Department of Health and the State of Rhode Island’s Office of Housing & Community Development; the RI Department of Behavioral Health Care, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals and the State of Rhode Island’s Office of Housing & Community Development; and the RI Department of Corrections and the State of Rhode Island’s Office of Housing & Community Development patients and ex-offenders are released from hospitals and correctional facilities into homelessness.

**Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS**

The State of Rhode Island has one state wide Continuum of Care (CoC) Program. The State and entitlement communities in receipt of Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funds pool this and other resources targeted for the prevention and end of homelessness into the Consolidated Homeless Fund (CHF) Partnership, staffed by the State Office of Homelessness. Organizations submit competitive applications to the CHF Committee. Estimated regional allocations for the CHF are as follows: Northern Rhode Island 10-15%; East Bay Rhode Island 5-10% or less; Southern Rhode Island 5-10% or less; Kent County 5-10% or less; Providence and vicinity 70-75%. ESG entitlement communities are located in those regions with a funding floor. Applications are first evaluated by staff to determine completeness and then members of the committee rank the applications based on HUD and local criteria. New and renewal project application criteria can be found of the State Division of Planning, Office of Homelessness & Consolidated Homeless Fund website. Members of the committee include the following: the CoC Collaborative Applicant, CoC Board Chair, RI Department of Human Services, State of Rhode Island's Office of Housing & Community Development, representatives from those entitlement communities that receive ESG, the United Way, the RI Foundation, and a representative from the Opening Doors Implementation Committee.

**2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	WESTBAY COMMUNITY ACTION
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Westbay Community Action, Inc. (Westbay) is one of eight community action agencies in Rhode Island assisting economically disadvantaged Rhode Islanders to achieve and sustain self-sufficiency. Westbay serves Kent County with emergency and long-term services. DCA consulted Westbay concerning the service and housing needs of low-income households, particularly seniors, homeless and persons with disabilities.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	The Kent Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Kent Center for Human and Organizational Development (Kent Center) is located in Warwick but serves regional needs in mental health and housing. The Kent Center serves individuals and households facing behavioral health challenges, through a wide range of mental health, substance abuse and trauma-informed programs. The Kent Center also administers a HUD funded Housing Choice Voucher program for people with disabilities and develops affordable housing.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	AIDS Care Ocean State
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	AIDS Care Ocean State (ACOS) is the only AIDS Service Organization in Rhode Island that provides both housing and services to its clients. ACOS serves individuals and families with HIV/AIDS through their portfolio of 116 units of housing as well as the provision of wraparound services. DCA consulted with ACOS concerning the housing and supportive needs of the HIV/AIDS population in Warwick.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Elizabeth Buffum Chace (EBC) Center is the primary service and housing provider in Warwick for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The EBC Center operates a safe shelter, transitional housing and provides crisis, intervention and prevention services. DCA consulted the EBC Center regarding Warwick families and individuals victimized by domestic violence and sexual assault.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HOUSE OF HOPE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth



	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The House of Hope Community Development Corporation develops and operates emergency shelters, permanent supportive housing, affordable rental housing units and provides the direct social services to families and individuals. The House of Hope is also a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). DCA consulted with the House of Hope regarding changes in the needs of their clients over the last five years and affordable housing.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	RHODE ISLAND COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless is a homelessness advocacy organization. It is the Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) lead for the RI Continuum of Care. DCA worked closely with the RI Coalition for the Homeless to access and process data from HMIS.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	City of Warwick Planning Department
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The City of Warwick Planning Department completed the <i>City of Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033</i> which was approved in 2014. The plan sets goals for housing, public facilities and public improvements. Community outreach was extensive including a web-based survey with 691 responses, nine meetings at the community level, two meetings on particular issues; Planning Board public workshops; and eight Advisory Committee meetings.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Warwick Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	PHA Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Public Housing Needs Market Analysis

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Warwick Housing Authority is the primary provider of assisted housing in the City of Warwick. The WHA has a total of 517 public housing units in six developments and scattered site housing. The WHA also has 225 units of (Section 8) Housing Choice Vouchers. The WHA has a waiting list of 351 families for public housing and 160 families for tenant based Housing Choice Vouchers. WHA's work and place in the community is an indication of housing need.
9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Pilgrim Senior Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Elderly Persons Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Pilgrim Senior Center offers a safe community based setting for seniors to socialize, obtain professional guidance, engage in educational classes, recreate, and receive free or low-cost nutritionally balanced meals five days a week. DCA consulted with the Pilgrim Senior Center concerning the service and housing needs of seniors, including seniors with disabilities.
10	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Bridgemark
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Bridgemark Addiction Recovery Services (Bridgemark) is a treatment facility, offering in and out-patient non-medical treatment, for individuals and families with addictions. In addition to direct services, Bridgemark operates a residential program and transitional housing units. DCA consulted Bridgemark regarding the housing and supportive service needs of persons with addictions.
11	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Ocean State Center for Independent Living
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Ocean State Center for Independent Living (OSCIL) provides independent living services to Rhode Islanders with a disability. OSCIL's supportive services include a home modification program which enables individuals with disabilities to remain in their home through the completion of accessibility improvements. DCA consulted OSCIL regarding the housing and supportive service needs of persons with disabilities living in Warwick.
12	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Rhode Island Center for Law & Public Policy
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Legal
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Rhode Island Center for Law and Public Policy (RICLPP) provides low and modest income Rhode Islanders access to legal services. The organization maintains offices in Warwick. DCA consulted with RICLPP staff regarding barriers to affordable housing for Warwick's lower income households.
13	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	New England Institute of Technology
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Business and Civic Leaders Educational Institution
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	New England Institute of Technology, with many of its facilities located in Warwick, provides key services for workforce development for the State. In particular, NE Tech has instituted the shipbuilding advance management institute (SAMI). SAMI works closely with General Dynamic, which has obtained the largest single contract for the U.S. Navy to provide submarines through 2030. Much of the work on this contract will occur in Quonset Point, next to Warwick. NE Technology is also represented on the workforce investment boards in RI.
14	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Central RI Chamber of Commerce
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Central RI Chamber of Commerce in Warwick is organized to support and advance the business community in Rhode Island by providing leadership initiatives in economic and human development.
15	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Pontiac Village Association
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Pontiac Village Association. The Association was the principal resident component of the <u>Pontiac Village Master Plan</u> . Association Board Members assisted in the process by: giving direct input for needs and solutions for neighborhood improvements, hosting outreach events, and reviewing planning documents. OHCD staff maintains contact with the Association for plan updates and project implementation discussions. The Association has been consulted on housing and non-housing community development needs and outcomes.
16	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	East Natick Village Association
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	East Natick Village Association. The Association was the principal resident component of the <u>East Natick Master Plan Update</u> . Just as they had with the original master plan, Association Board Members assisted in the process by: giving direct input for needs and solutions for neighborhood improvements, hosting outreach events, and reviewing planning documents. OHCD staff maintains contact with the Association Board for plan updates and project implementation discussions. The Association has been consulted on housing and non-housing community development needs and outcomes.
17	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Apponaug Village Improvement Association
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Business and Civic Leaders

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Apponaug Village Improvement Association. The Association was the principal resident component of the <i>Apponaug Master Plan Update</i> . Just as they had with the original master plan, Association Board Members assisted in the process by: giving direct input for needs and solutions for neighborhood improvements, hosting outreach events, and reviewing planning documents. OHCD staff maintains contact with the Association Board for plan updates and project implementation discussions. The Association has been consulted on housing and non-housing community development needs and outcomes.
18	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Oakland Beach Master Plan Committee
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Business Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Oakland Beach Master Plan Committee. This Committee was the principal resident component of the <i>Oakland Beach Master Plan</i> . Committee Members assisted in the process by: giving direct input for needs and solutions for neighborhood improvements, hosting outreach events, and reviewing planning documents. OHCD staff maintains contact with the Committee for plan updates and project implementation discussions. The Committee has been consulted on housing and non-housing community development needs and outcomes.
19	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	United Way of RI
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The United Way operates 2-1-1, which serves as the initial contact for homeless or imminently homeless individuals and families in need of shelter. DCA consulted with the director of 2-1-1 and the Point regarding assessment of housing need.
20	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Women's Development Corporation
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Service-Fair Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Women's Development Corporation (WDC) is a local housing development and property management organization. WDC projects leverage a range of federal resources and tax credits. WDC has a long and successful relationship with the Warwick OHCD. DCA consulted with WDC regarding housing needs in the City.

**Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

## Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

The Warwick Consolidated Planning effort considered all relevant agency types.

## Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
<u>Continuum of Care</u>	RI Housing	The affordable housing need and goals identified by the Continuum of Care are aligned with the high priority need for affordable and high quality housing and related goals identified in the Consolidated Plan.
<u>City of Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033</u>	City of Warwick Planning Department	City wide goals for affordable housing, public facilities and public improvements.
<u>TF Green Master Plan</u>	City of Warwick & RI Airport Corporation	Priorities for economic development and expansion impact on neighborhoods.
<u>RhodeMap RI</u>	State of Rhode Island's Division of Statewide Planning	Goals for affordable housing, economic development, statewide Analysis of Impediments
<u>Mater Plan Update: East Natick</u>	City of Warwick's Office of Housing & Community Development	Goals for neighborhood development including streetscape, recreation and sewer improvements
<u>Master Plan Update: Pontiac Village</u>	City of Warwick's Office of Housing & Community Development	Goals for neighborhood development including streetscape, recreation and sewer improvements
<u>Master Plan Update: Apponaug Village</u>	City of Warwick's Office of Housing & Community Development	Goals for neighborhood development including streetscape, recreation and sewer improvements
<u>Master Plan Update: Oakland Beach</u>	City of Warwick's Office of Housing & Community Development	Goals for neighborhood development including streetscape, recreation and sewer improvements
<u>Opening Doors Rhode Island: Strategic Plan to Prevent &amp; End Homelessness</u>	State of Rhode Island's Housing Resources Commission	Goals are to prevent and end homelessness by increasing access to affordable housing

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

**Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(I))**

Partly because of the size of the State, the City has developed effective relationships with state entities. As an example, RI Housing, the State's housing finance agency, works closely with the City's Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD). RI Housing and the OHCD work on a cross referral basis for single and multi-family housing rehabilitation, the development of affordable housing units and lead hazard reduction.

The State of Rhode Island's Housing Resource Commission is the State's planning and policy, standards and programs agency for housing issues. The Commission is part of the RI Division of Statewide Planning. The Rhode Island Division of Statewide Planning is currently responsible for *Rhode Map Rhode Island*, a statewide planning effort funded as part of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Sustainable Communities program. The six livability principles of the effort are: provide more transportation choices; promote equitable, affordable housing; enhance economic competitiveness; support existing communities; coordinate and leverage federal policies and investment; value communities and neighborhoods. In addition, the State's Office of Housing & Community Development is also currently facilitating a Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.

The City interacts with State agencies/department both directly through the Warwick Human Services Department and on a regional basis through the "Warwick 13", a consortium of the City and local non-profit social service agencies. Some of the State agencies/departments include: Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Development Disabilities & Hospitals, Department of Children Youth and Families, Department of Elderly Affairs, Department of Labor and Training, and Department of Human Services. These connections help the City to determine and meet social service, job training and housing needs.

The City also works closely with the RI Department of Environmental Management (DEM). One notable success has been the Rocky Point Park, dedicated in 2014 and funded through DEM. While this waterfront park is regional in nature, DEM assists the City in defining park and open space needs, which helps to define public facility projects for the OHCD.

Theodore F. Green Airport (T.F. Green), the State's largest commercial and passenger airport, is located in the geographic heart of the City of Warwick. As a quasi-public entity, the RI Airport Corporation (RIAC) has a significant impact on the City systems for housing, neighborhoods, the environment and economic development. The City is involved with RIAC on a continuing basis



concerning all of those issues. Over \$300 million in public and private investment helped develop City Centre Warwick. City Centre has become a prime, transit oriented development hub with business and job growth opportunities. City Center connects the airport, the northeast rail line, buses and Route I-95. The City worked with the Federal and State Departments of Transportation to help bring the project to fruition. The economic development activity engendered by the transportation sector in Warwick permeates all business and economic activity at the neighborhood level, the focus of community development program implementation.

## **PR-15 Citizen Participation**

### **1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting**

The Warwick Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD) relies on five major initiatives in its outreach and citizen participation. First, the OHCD has a Community Development Advisory Board which assists in the review, planning and program definition of the OHCD's CDBG Program. The Board is comprised of five Warwick residents, their backgrounds are varied and includes civic leaders, seniors and business people. The Board meets several times in the first quarter of each year with staff and reviews staff and consultant recommendations on applications, program priorities, and community needs. Second, the OHCD has public hearings designed to facilitate an open discussion regarding the program and its objectives and to allow for public comment. The first meeting was held in November of 2014, the second was held in February of 2015. These meetings are advertised in the local newspaper, the Warwick Beacon, the Secretary of State's Open Meetings website and on the City's website. Third, the OHCD has an application process for community development projects. Most of the applications received are for social service projects. This year's application process was opened in November, 2014 and closed in January, 2015. The application process and format are reviewed at the public hearings. The application is posted on the City's website. Fourth, consultations play an important part in this process. The OHCD has retained Dan Cahill and Associates (DCA) to assist in the completion of the Consolidated Plan. DCA has completed over 20 consultations with community stakeholders to formulate the Consolidated Plan.

Fifth, the OHCD also relies on the extensive citizen participation process implemented in its neighborhood master plan process. A number of neighborhoods in Warwick, which are eligible for a Community Development Block Grant funds, are the subject of a neighborhood master plan. At this time the following neighborhoods have master plans that address community development needs, goals and outcomes: Apponaug Village, Pontiac Village, East Natick Village and Oakland Beach. Planning consultants are retained by the OHCD to assist the eligible neighborhoods with the development of their master plans. The master plans, updated periodically, are the products of neighborhood meetings where hundreds of neighborhood residents participate in shaping their community. Each neighborhood has an active neighborhood association which typically meets periodically. Often there are planning and project oriented committees which usually have many of the members of the board of directors. The OHCD staff works on a continuous basis with the boards and membership of these associations. OHCD staff attends many of the associations monthly meetings throughout

the year. When a community development project is undertaken in the neighborhood, a project committee guides OHCD staff and any architectural or engineering consultants in the planning and implementation of the project. These projects are most often based on the master plan. In more general terms, the OHCD relies on the City's overall planning process to define community goals. Moving forward, the OHCD will utilize *The City of Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033*, as a guide in the planning and implementation of future neighborhood & community projects.

## Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Sign in sheet indicated presence of the general public and social service agencies	General acknowledgement of the process; questions about other planning efforts		
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Sign in sheet indicated presence of the general public and social service agencies	Presentations of proposed projects. Community Development Advisory Board members asked questions		
3	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Location of copies of Con Plan for public review			
4	Public Meeting	Geographically targeted	Board of Directors of E. Natick Association led extensive participation with meetings, questionnaire	Priorities in master plan on recreation, landscape and additional projects		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Meeting	Geographically targeted	Pontiac Village Master Plan Committee and the Board of Directors of the Pontiac Village Association led participation of residents and others	Priorities in master plan include: sidewalks, gateway improvements, traffic calming		
6	Public Meeting	Geographically targeted	Members of App. Area Improvement Association led visioning process	Development/redevelopment priorities included sidewalks, signage, parks, parking		
7	Public Meeting	Geographically targeted	Master Plan Committee and the Oakland Beach Association led resident participation in planning and implementation process	Priorities included recreation, safety, environmental projects.		
8	Public Meeting	Other: Survey	691 surveys were completed	Survey results gave program and project preferences for the City's future.		

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

### III. Needs Assessment

#### NA-05 Overview

##### Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment uses detailed data complemented by the results of community outreach to present prevalent, local needs in the following areas: housing affordability, homelessness, non-homeless special needs, and community development. The identification of these needs assists the City and its community partners to define programs and projects that will address current local and regional challenges. The formulation of these priorities is addressed in the Strategic Plan portion of this document.

The shortage of affordable housing stock and the increase of housing costs in Warwick is a critical problem for the low-income population. In Warwick 37% of households are considered low-income by HUD standards and 71% of these households struggle with a housing problem related to affordability. Cost burden is the most common of these problems. Nearly 30% of all Warwick households are considered cost burdened because they pay more than 30% of their income toward housing costs. There are more homeowners that are cost burdened than renters and the elderly have a higher cost burden than other household types (i.e. small family, large family). Housing problems are experienced disproportionately by minorities as compared to non-minority households, particularly those of African American, Asian and Hispanic descent.

The State's latest *Point-In-Time Count*, documented seven families and 24 individuals in Warwick that are homeless. These homeless families and individuals have a significant need for services and housing assistance. The House of Hope, CDC, Kent County Housing Services, Rhode Island Family Shelter, Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center and Westbay Community Action Program work in partnership to serve the local and regional homeless populations. These organizations cite a need for affordable permanent housing for their clients.

The long waiting lists for public housing and Section 8 tenant based housing corroborates the need for additional income based housing in the City. There are a total of 351 families on the waitlist for public housing and 160 families on the waitlist for Section 8 tenant based housing. The elderly and persons with disabilities comprise a high percentage of these families.

In terms of non-housing community development needs, Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033, which includes the results of an extensive resident survey, indicates a priority to “promote, maintain and enhance ... neighborhood recreational facilities.” Improving the accessibility of the City's infrastructure for persons with disabilities is another noted priority within the Plan. Neighborhood Master Plans for CDBG eligible neighborhoods help the City define public facility

and public infrastructure needs. The City's Department of Human Services and the City affiliation with non-profits provide insight to social service needs within the City. The City works with the non-profit association, the "Warwick 13", to assess needs and deliver services along a broad spectrum of clientele.

## **NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)**

### **Summary of Housing Needs**

A shortage of affordable housing stock places pressure on households to spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs, or in some cases to sacrifice the quality of their housing. Of particular concern is the impact that this problem has on lower income households because of their already limited financial resources. The Housing Needs Assessment analyzes the number and type of households, by income and tenure that experience these housing problems.

According to the *2007-2011 American Community Survey*, Warwick's population is 83,129, which represents a 3% decrease since the last decennial census in 2000. During that same time period there was only a slight (.33%) decline in the number of households. The *(2007-2011) ACS* indicates there are 35,351 households in the City; a total of 11% of these households earn <30% of the Household Area Median Family Income (HAMFI), 11% earn >30-50% of the HAMFI, and 15% earn >50-80% of the HAMFI.

HUD separates lower income households into categories: extremely low-income, very low-income and low-income. The Area Median Income (AMI) limits, which are determined annually by HUD are set for geographic regions called Fair Market Rent (FMR) areas and not for specific communities. Warwick is part of Providence-Fall River, RI -MA HUD Metro FMR Area. The current Providence-Fall River FMR median household income is \$72,200. The *HUD Income Limits for the Providence-Fall River FMR Area* table in the appendix shows the current household income limits for the Providence-Fall River FMR area.

In Warwick, 13,035 or 37% of households are considered low-income (earning 0-80% of the AMI). A total of 3,225 small family households (2-4 persons) are low-income and 540 large family households (5+ persons) are low-income. A total of 2,525 low-income households include at least one person 62-74 years of age and 3,945 low-income households include at least one person age 75 or older. There are 1,390 low-income households with one or more children 6 years old or younger.

In terms of housing problems experienced by low-income households, 82% of extremely low-income households, 76% of households earning >30-50% of AMI and 60% of households earning >50-80% of the AMI experience one of five housing problems. These housing problems include: substandard housing, overcrowding, extreme overcrowding, cost burden or extreme cost burden. A total of 4,265 renters and 6,539 owners experience one of these housing problems. The most common problem experienced by both renters and owners is cost burden.

Cost burden is an indicator of housing affordability. Households are considered cost burdened if they spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs and extremely cost burdened if they



spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs. These households are living in a housing unit that is unaffordable to their income. In Warwick a total of 26% of households are considered cost burdened and the majority (16%) of these households are extremely cost burdened. A greater percentage of homeowners (60%) than renters (40%) are extremely cost burdened. Extremely low-income elderly owners disproportionately experience this housing problem in comparison with small related families, large related families and other household types.

Substandard housing and overcrowding is not a housing problem commonly experienced by Warwick's population. Substandard housing, or housing that lacks complete plumbing or kitchen facilities is only experienced by 0.8% of households in Warwick. Less than 0.4% of households experience overcrowding, defined as 1.01-1.5 people per room, or severe overcrowding, defined as greater than 1.51 people per room.

<b>Demographics</b>	<b>Base Year: 2000</b>	<b>Most Recent Year: 2011</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Population	85,808	83,172	-3%
Households	35,234	35,351	0.33%
Median Income	\$46,483.00	\$59,973.00	29%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

**Data Source:** 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

### **Number of Households Table**

	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Total Households *	3,900	3,765	5,370	3,475	18,845
Small Family Households *	705	925	1,595	1,485	9,820
Large Family Households *	40	240	260	205	1,265
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	830	670	1,025	795	3,335
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,365	1,295	1,285	325	1,540
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	365	500	525	375	1,080

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

**\*the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 CHAS

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

### 1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	115	50	105	0	270	15	0	0	0	15
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	30
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	20	0	30	50	20	25	4	0	49
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,260	810	185	10	2,265	1,230	895	995	330	3,450
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	195	460	950	75	1,680	350	610	960	1,075	2,995
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	145	0	0	0	145	45	0	0	0	45

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,375	880	290	40	2,585	1,265	920	1,015	345	3,545
Having none of four housing problems	605	855	1,740	615	3,815	465	1,110	2,325	2,475	6,375
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	145	0	0	0	145	45	0	0	0	45

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	395	415	490	1,300	295	400	750	1,445
Large Related	25	50	10	85	15	175	175	365
Elderly	595	540	260	1,395	1,040	765	640	2,445
Other	500	325	440	1,265	270	185	395	850
Total need by income	1,515	1,330	1,200	4,045	1,620	1,525	1,960	5,105

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

#### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	395	190	100	685	275	365	355	995
Large Related	10	25	0	35	15	125	90	230
Elderly	465	365	85	915	750	305	345	1,400
Other	440	270	55	765	230	120	205	555
Total need by income	1,310	850	240	2,400	1,270	915	995	3,180

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

#### 5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	0	20	0	30	50	20	25	15	15	75
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	0	20	0	30	50	20	25	19	15	79

**Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

#### **Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.**

The 2007-2011 American Community Survey indicates that 34% or 12,019 households in Warwick are comprised of householders living alone. A total of 14.6% (1,755 households) of householders living alone are 65 years or older. Data is unavailable to determine the exact number of single person households experiencing each type of housing problem. However, based on the

distribution of housing problems in the housing problems table above it is likely that low- income single person households most commonly experience a cost burden.

Single-person households are included in the "other" household type. A total of 1,265 "other" renter households are cost burdened; the highest percentage of which are extremely low-income. A total of 850 "other" owner households are cost burdened; the greatest percentage of these earn >50-80% AMI. In terms of extreme cost burden, 765 "other" renter households and 55 "other" owner households spend >50% of their income on housing costs. Extremely low-income "other" renter and owner households are most likely to encounter this housing problem.

**Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.**

The (2009-2011) *American Community Survey*, indicates that 13% (10,711) of Warwick's population has a disability. The housing assistance needs of this population vary greatly, however there is a correlation between disability status and decreased earning potential. Over 65% (3,642) of Warwick's population with a disability, 18-64 years of age, is either unemployed or not in the labor force. Persons with a disability comprise 28% (1,008) of individuals living at or below the poverty level in Warwick.

The Elizabeth Buffum Chace (EBC) Center is the primary housing and service provider in Warwick for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. In 2013, the EBC Center served 472 Warwick residents with counseling, shelter and court assistance. Agency staff estimate, that approximately half (235) of those individuals have children and the majority of these families need housing assistance. In addition to a safe shelter, the EBC Center owns and manages transitional housing for six families. A shortage of affordable and income based permanent housing units in Warwick is a major obstacle for the population exiting this housing program. This is also a challenge for families that have been the victim of domestic violence who want to maintain their current housing or move directly into a housing unit without their abuser. EBC Center staff report that families who struggle to find affordable housing often feel pressure to lower their standard of living, consider doubling-up with family or friends or in some cases, return to their abuser.

**What are the most common housing problems?**

Households experiencing housing cost burden is the most common housing problem in Warwick. A total of 26% of households are considered cost burdened because they pay more than 30% of their income toward housing costs. The majority (16%) of these cost burdened households are extremely cost-burdened, meaning they spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs. Of particular concern is the impact that this problem has on lower income households because of

their already limited financial resources. A total of 70% of lower income households are cost burdened and 43% of lower income households are extremely cost burdened.

**Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?**

Of those cost burdened households, a greater percentage are homeowners (64%) than renters (36%) (*Housing Problems* Table). Households earning 0-30% AMI, >30-50% AMI and >50-80% AMI are uniformly impacted by cost burden however, elderly owners (48%) disproportionately experience this housing problem in comparison with small related families, large related families and other households (e.g. single persons living alone or unrelated individuals living together). A total of 43% or 1,040 of elderly homeowners that are cost burdened households are extremely low-income.

More homeowners (60%) than renters (40%) are also extremely cost-burdened. Very low-income households are impacted (40%) more largely than households earning >30-50% AMI (29%) and households earning >50-80% AMI (31%). Again, elderly owners (44%) disproportionately experience this housing problem in comparison with small related families, large related families and other household types. A total of 54% (750) of elderly homeowners that are extremely cost burdened households are extremely low-income.

**Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance:**

Local homeless providers note that families at imminent risk of homelessness include those with low-wage jobs, serious mental and/or physical health issues and cost burdened households. Many of these families also lack the necessary education or training to increase their household income to break out of the cycle of poverty. Rhode Island has one of the highest unemployment rates in the nation. As of October 2014, the unemployment rate in the State was 7.4%, while the nation's unemployment rate was 5.8%. In addition to household job loss, this statewide crisis has resulted in increased competition for available jobs, forcing some job seekers to take lower-skilled, lower-paying positions. This change in employment status can also threaten housing situations. Human service providers in Warwick cite the need for affordable housing, transportation and affordable, flexible childcare for these near-homeless individuals and families.

**If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:**

Neither the City of Warwick nor the Rhode Island Continuum of Care estimates the at risk population.

**Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness**

The working poor often find themselves one costly car repair, expensive utility bill or unexpected health crisis away from homelessness. These households are caught between low-paying jobs and high housing costs, which often leave them living paycheck to paycheck with no ability to plan for emergencies. The *2007-2011 American Community Survey* indicates that 4.8% of families and 7.5% of individuals are living below the poverty level in Warwick. Westbay Community Action, Inc. (Westbay), the region's anti-poverty agency, is often the first stop for these at risk households. Emergency services administered by Westbay most commonly include assistance with nutrition, utility costs and medicine expenses.

## NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Development (HUD) evaluates disproportionately greater need through comparative analysis of housing problems reported by households which identify as a particular race/ethnicity within income categories relative to those housing problems reported by the jurisdiction as a whole within the same income categories. HUD has set ten percentage points as the threshold to positively indicate the presence of disproportionately greater need. The six race/ethnicity groups analyzed are: White; Black/African American; Asian; American Indian/Alaska Native; Pacific Islander; and Hispanic. According to the *American Community Survey* estimates for 2007-2011 those race/ethnicities represented the following share of the total population in Warwick, regardless of income or the presence of housing problems: White – 94.4%; Black/African American – 2.3%; Asian – 2.9%; American Indian/Alaska Native – 0.8%; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 0.0%; and Hispanic or Latino – 2.9%. Selecting a narrow racial/ethnic category is problematic for households in the U.S. which do not identify in this way and could result in inaccurate reporting. Given the size of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population it is not included in the analysis. Income classifications are as follows: extremely low-income is 0-30% AMI; low-income is 31-50% AMI; moderate-income is 51-80%; and middle-income is 81-100% AMI.

The following section analyzes the occurrence of four housing problems: 1) Housing that lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) Housing that lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) Overcrowding (more than one person per room); and 4) Cost burden greater than 30% (of household income). To calculate disproportionate need for each race/ethnicity, calculate the share of households with one or more housing problems of the total number of households for that race/ethnicity. (Share of Race/Ethnicity = “# of households for that race/ethnicity with one or more housing problem / total # of households for that race/ethnicity.”)

The share for each race/ethnicity at each income level is described below each respective table.



### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,165	490	195
White	3,080	490	165
Black / African American	20	0	10
Asian	30	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	0	20

**Table 12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

The share of total households in Warwick at 0-30% area median income experiencing at least one housing problem is 82.21%. The share for each race/ethnicity is as follows:

White:	82.46%
Black/African American:	66.67%
Asian:	100%
American Indian/Alaska Native:	-
Pacific Islander:	-
Hispanic:	16.67%

The share for Asian households is over ten percentage points greater than the entire jurisdiction and the other races/ethnicities; it does represent a disproportionately greater need at this income level in a small, but statistically relevant share of the population.

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,300	1,125	0
White	2,065	1,075	0
Black / African American	25	40	0
Asian	70	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	0	0

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

The share of total households in Warwick at 30%-50% area median income experiencing at least one housing problem is 67.15%. The share for each race/ethnicity is as follows:

White:	65.76%
Black/African American:	38.46%
Asian:	87.50%
American Indian/Alaska Native:	-
Pacific Islander:	-
Hispanic:	100%

The share for Asian and Hispanic households is over ten percentage points greater than the entire jurisdiction and the other races/ethnicities; this represents disproportionately greater need for these races/ethnicities at this income level.

## 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,155	2,415	0
White	2,940	2,325	0
Black / African American	120	0	0
Asian	55	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	40	0	0

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

The share of total households in Warwick at 50%-80% area median income experiencing at least one housing problem is 56.64%. The share for each race/ethnicity is as follows:

White:	55.84%
Black/African American:	100%
Asian:	100%
American Indian/Alaska Native:	-
Pacific Islander:	-
Hispanic:	100%

The share for Black/African American, Asian, and Hispanic households is over ten percentage points greater than the entire jurisdiction and the other races/ethnicities; this represents disproportionately greater need at this income level for these races/ethnicities.

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,550	2,525	0
White	1,405	2,350	0
Black / African American	25	45	0
Asian	40	60	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	60	35	0

**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

The share of total households in Warwick at 80%-100% area median income experiencing at least one housing problem is 38.04%. The share for each race/ethnicity is as follows:

White:	37.42%
Black/African American:	35.71%
Asian:	40.00%
American Indian/Alaska Native:	-
Pacific Islander:	-
Hispanic:	63.16%

The share for Hispanic households is over ten percentage points greater than the entire jurisdiction; this represents disproportionately greater need at this income level for these races/ethnicities.

### Discussion

Based on HUD's definition the following household types experience one or more of four housing problems at a disproportionately greater rate in Warwick: extremely low-income Asian households; low-income Asian and Hispanic households; moderate income Black/African American, Asian, and Hispanic households; and middle-income level Hispanic households.

## **NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)**

**Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.**

### **Introduction**

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) evaluates disproportionately greater need through comparative analysis of severe housing problems reported by households which identify as a particular race/ethnicity within income categories relative to those housing problems reported by the jurisdiction as a whole within the same income categories. HUD has set ten percentage points as the threshold to positively indicate the presence of disproportionately greater need. The six race/ethnicity groups analyzed are: White; Black/African American; Asian; American Indian/Alaska Native; Pacific Islander; and Hispanic. According to the American Community Survey estimates for 2007-2011 those race/ethnicities represented the following share of the total population in Warwick, regardless of income or the presence of housing problems: White – 94.4%; Black/African American – 2.3%; Asian – 2.9%; American Indian/Alaska Native – 0.8%; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 0.0%; and Hispanic or Latino – 2.9%. Selecting a narrow racial/ethnic category is problematic for many households in the U.S. which do not identify in this way and could result in inaccurate reporting. Given the size of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population it is not included in the analysis and given the size and margin of error in calculating the American Indian/Alaska Native population the reliability of data is questionable. Income classifications are as follows: extremely low-income is 0-30% AMI; low-income is 31-50% AMI; moderate-income is 51-80%; and middle income is 81-100% AMI.

The following section analyzes the occurrence of the four severe housing problems: 1) Housing that lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) Housing that lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) Extreme overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room; and 4) Extreme cost burden (greater than 50% of household income). To calculate disproportionate need for each race/ethnicity, calculate the share of households with one or more severe housing problems of the total number of households for that race/ethnicity. (Share of Race/Ethnicity = “# of households for that race/ethnicity with one or more severe housing problem / total # of households for that race/ethnicity.”)

The share for each race/ethnicity at each income level is described below each respective table.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,605	1,050	195
White	2,545	1,025	165
Black / African American	20	0	10
Asian	10	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	0	20

**Table 16 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

The share of total households in Warwick at 0-30% area median income experiencing at least one severe housing problem is 67.77%. The share for each race/ethnicity is as follows:

White:	68.14%
Black/African American:	66.67%
Asian:	33.33%
American Indian/Alaska Native:	-
Pacific Islander:	-
Hispanic:	16.67%

No disproportionately greater need is indicated at the 0-30% AMI level.

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,390	2,035	0
White	1,260	1,875	0
Black / African American	25	40	0
Asian	45	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	55	15	0

**Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

The share of total households in Warwick at 30%-50% area median income experiencing at least one severe housing problem is 40.58%. The share for each race/ethnicity is as follows:

White:	40.19%
Black/African American:	38.46%
Asian:	52.94%
American Indian/Alaska Native:	-
Pacific Islander:	-
Hispanic:	78.57%

The share of Asian and Hispanic households is over ten percentage points greater; this represents a disproportionately greater need when compared to the jurisdiction as a whole for the 30-50% AMI level.

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,065	4,500	0
White	955	4,310	0
Black / African American	75	40	0
Asian	10	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	20	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

The share of total households in Warwick at 50%-80% area median income experiencing at least one severe housing problem is 19.14%. The share for each race/ethnicity is as follows:

White:	18.14%
Black/African American:	65.22%
Asian:	20.00%
American Indian/Alaska Native:	-
Pacific Islander:	-
Hispanic:	50.00%

The share for Blacks/African American and Hispanic households is over ten percentage points greater than the entire jurisdiction and the other races/ethnicities; it does represent a disproportionate greater need for this race/ethnicity at the 50-80% AMI level.



## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	245	3,825	0
White	205	3,550	0
Black / African American	0	70	0
Asian	20	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	80	0

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

The share of total households in Warwick at 80%-100% area median income experiencing at least one severe housing problem is 6.02%. The share for each race/ethnicity is as follows:

White:	5.46%
Black/African American:	-
Asian:	21.05%
American Indian/Alaska Native:	-
Pacific Islander:	-
Hispanic:	15.79%

The share for Asian households is over ten percentage points greater than the entire jurisdiction; this means disproportionate greater need exists at the 80-100% AMI level for these races/ethnicities.

## Discussion

Based on HUD's definition the following household types experience one or more of four severe housing problems at a disproportionately greater rate in Warwick: low-income Asian and Hispanic households; moderate-income Black/African American and Hispanic households; and middle-income Asian households.

## **NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)**

**Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.**

### **Introduction**

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) evaluates disproportionately greater need through comparative analysis of housing cost burdens reported by households which identify as a particular race/ethnicity within income categories relative to those housing problems reported by the jurisdiction as a whole within the same income categories. HUD has set ten percentage points as the threshold to positively indicate the presence of disproportionately greater need. The six race/ethnicity groups analyzed are: White; Black/African American; Asian; American Indian/Alaska Native; Pacific Islander; and Hispanic. According to the *American Community Survey estimates for 2007-2011* those race/ethnicities represented the following share of the total population in Warwick, regardless of income or the presence of housing problems: White – 94.4%; Black/African American – 2.3%; Asian – 2.9%; American Indian/Alaska Native – 0.8%; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 0.0%; and Hispanic or Latino – 2.9%. Selecting a narrow racial/ethnic category is problematic for many households in the U.S. which do not identify in this way and could result in inaccurate reporting. Given the size of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population it is not included in the analysis and given the size and margin of error in calculating the American Indian/Alaska Native population the reliability of data is questionable. Income classifications are as follows: extremely low-income is 0-30% AMI; low-income is 31-50% AMI; moderate income is 51-80%; and middle income is 81-100% AMI.

The following section analyzes the occurrence of housing cost burden in three categories: at most 30% of income; 30-50% of income; and >50% of income. To calculate disproportionate need for each race/ethnicity, calculate the share of households with one of the three categories of housing cost burden of the total number of households for that race/ethnicity. (Share of Race/Ethnicity = “# of households for that race/ethnicity with <=30% or 30-50% or >50% / total # of households for that race/ethnicity.”)

The share for each race/ethnicity at each income level is described below each respective table.

## Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	23,125	6,985	5,395	195
White	21,965	6,505	5,075	165
Black / African American	335	130	120	10
Asian	400	145	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	205	120	95	20

**Table 20 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

The share of total households in Warwick that have a cost burden of: at most 30% of income is 64.78%; 31-50% of income is 19.57%; and least 51% of income is 15.11%. The share for each race/ethnicity follows:

### Cost Burdened (<=30%)

White:	65.16%
Black/African American:	56.30%
Asian:	64.52%
American Indian/Alaska Native:	-
Pacific Islander:	-
Hispanic:	46.59%

### Cost Burdened (30-50%)

White:	19.30%
Black/African American:	21.85%
Asian:	23.39%
American Indian/Alaska Native:	-
Pacific Islander:	-
Hispanic:	27.27%

**Severely Cost Burdened (>50%)**

White:	15.05%
Black/African American:	20.17%
Asian:	12.10%
American Indian/Alaska Native:	-
Pacific Islander:	-
Hispanic:	21.59%

**Discussion**

According to HUD's definition no race/ethnicity has a disproportionate cost burden. Hispanic households come close to ten percentage points greater than the jurisdiction as a whole in the 30-50% cost burden category.

## **NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)**

**Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?**

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) definition disproportionately greater need occurs when a racial/ethnic group's need at a specified income level is at least ten percentage points greater within than the jurisdiction's need as a whole. Analysis in sections NA-15 and NA-20 show disproportionately greater need across race/ethnicity, income level and housing problem.

### **Housing Problems**

0-30% AMI – Asian households

30-50% AMI – Asian and Hispanic households

50-80% AMI – Black/African American, Asian and Hispanic households

80-100% AMI – Asian and Hispanic households

### **Severe Housing Problems**

0-30% AMI – none

30-50% AMI – Asian and Hispanic households

50-80% AMI – Black/African American and Hispanic households

80-100% AMI – Asian households

### **Cost Burden**

According to HUD's definition no race/ethnicity has a disproportionate cost burden.

**If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?**

All of the known needs have been identified above.

**Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?**

The non-White racial and ethnic populations are a small portion of Warwick's total population; these population are and dispersed throughout the community.

## **NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)**

### **Introduction**

The Warwick Housing Authority (WHA) is the principal provider of assisted housing in the City of Warwick. The WHA has a total of 517 units of public housing. Most of these units are in six housing developments throughout Warwick. All of those developments were built to house the elderly and now also have some housing units occupied by people with disabilities. The WHA also owns 36 homes comprised of both single family units and duplexes as a part of a “scattered site program”. These homes accomplish two goals. First, they provide larger sized units for families with a number of children. Secondly, they provide an assisted housing opportunity in census tracts where such housing was not available previously. The current waiting list for public housing has 351 families on it.

The WHA also has 225 units of Housing Choice Vouchers under lease. The WHA actually has an allocation of 349 vouchers. The smaller number of units under lease, compared to the total allocation, reflects the tight rental market in Warwick and program funding limitations. Project based vouchers are assigned to housing owned and managed by the Women’s Development Corporation (seven units) and the House of Hope CDC (six units for transitional housing). The WHA is also supporting homeless veterans with 12 vouchers. The waiting list for tenant based, Section 8, Housing Choice Vouchers is 160 families.

The data in the following tables shows the total number of public housing units and vouchers for the WHA and the characteristics of the residents. The WHA is a “high performer” housing authority as recognized by HUD.

## Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	517	225	11	213	12	0	0

**Table 21 - Public Housing by Program Type**

**\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

### Alternate Data Source Name:

Characteristics of units & residents, WHA 2014

## Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	15,911	13,545	0	13,629	12,066	0
Average length of stay	0	0	6	7	0	7	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	314	40	0	40	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	156	97	0	88	9	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	513	225	0	213	12	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 22 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

**Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)



## Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	503	210	0	201	9	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	5	10	0	9	1	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	4	0	3	1	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 23 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

**\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

**Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	12	15	0	14	1	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	501	210	0	199	11	0	0

**Table 24 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

**\* includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

**Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:**

Accessibility issues for tenants in the WHA most often concern mobility. The WHA has 20 accessible units in elderly housing, which are available to seniors and persons with disabilities, and one fully accessible unit in family housing. The WHA will address some accessibility issues in place for a family needing limited accessibility improvements, such as stability assists (bars) in a bathroom or a alternate fire alarm for a household with a hearing disability. If accessibility requirements become more pronounced, the family can transfer to a unit that is fully accessible when one becomes available. In October 2014, there were eight families on the waiting list for public housing for the Warwick Housing Authority (WHA) that had requested accessibility features; each of these families had disabilities related to mobility. When an accessible unit becomes available, the next family requesting an accessible unit on the waiting list is contacted. The WHA also reaches out to other housing authorities and non-profit agencies serving persons with disabilities when accessible units cannot be filled from the waiting list. The WHA will provide an extra bedroom for a caregiver as part of a reasonable accommodation.

**Describe the general needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list:**

The profile of the waiting list for public housing at the Warwick Housing Authority is as follows, as of October 2014. There were a total of 351 families on the waiting list. The number of families and the percentage of the total families are indicated. Extremely low-income is equal to or below 30% of the area median income (AMI) for Warwick; very low-income is between 30% and 50% of AMI and low-income is between 50% and 80% of AMI.

Extremely low-income:	193	55% of total families
Very low-income:	103	29%
Low-income:	55	16%
Family with children:	37	11%
Elderly families:	149	42%
Family with Disabilities:	183	52%
White:	310	88%
Black/African American:	13	4%
Hispanic:	37	11%
Native American:	2	<1%
Asian:	1	<1%

The profile of the waiting list for Section 8 tenant based housing at the Warwick Housing Authority is as follows, as of October 2014. There were a total of 160 families on the list.

Extremely low-income:	151	94% of total families
Very low-income:	9	6%
Low-income:	0	0%
Family with children:	127	79%
Elderly families:	10	6%
Family with Disabilities:	24	15%
White:	129	81%
Black/African American:	13	8%
Hispanic:	54	34%
Native American:	2	1%
Asian:	1	<1%

### **Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders**

Most accessibility issues are related to mobility; for WHA public housing tenants - the WHA addresses those in place when possible and then transfers those residents to accessible units when they become available. More generally, voucher holders face market pressures that make it difficult to find a housing unit within the fair market rent. Even with the recession, rents in Warwick have remained high. In response, the WHA has increased allowable rent up to 110% of FMR, in some cases. Residents also have other needs related to mental health disabilities, aging, and domestic issues. The WHA works with case management professionals from non-profit agencies when appropriate. Residents in transitional, project based (Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher) housing receive a high level of case management through the House of Hope CDC, a WHA partner. Aging in place brings issues to the seniors in WHA housing. The Interfaith Alliance for Assisted Living provides help for qualified seniors in public housing units with housecleaning, laundry and other household chores. Breaking the cycle of poverty with financial stability is a need for many families. For (Section 8) Housing Choice Voucher holders, the Family Self-Sufficiency program assists households to increase income and assets, working with the family to end their dependence on welfare assistance and rental subsidies.

### **How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large?**

The following groups are “over” represented in the present population of WHA residents and families on the waiting list, when compared to the general population: elderly, families with disabilities, Black/African Americans and Hispanics. Elderly and those with disabilities have a higher ratio when compared to the general population because most of the WHA’s housing is available to them.

## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

### Introduction

The State of Rhode Island has one Continuum of Care (CoC). In the City of Warwick there are five homeless housing and service providers that participate in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS): House of Hope CDC, Kent County Housing Services, Rhode Island Family Shelter, and Westbay Community Action, Inc. These organizations have been instrumental in the development and implementation the State's most recent *Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*. Warwick homeless housing and service providers work to "meet their clients where they are," by offering a mix of emergency shelter, permanent supportive housing and deeply subsidized housing with varying degrees of social support from full-time in house social workers to off-site arrangements. These organizations run highly effective programs and have become valued partners at the State and City level in their collaborative pursuits to prevent and end homelessness.

**If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth).**

HUD mandated changes to questions asked of clients and the nature of the State's HMIS made it difficult to impossible to provide Warwick specific data by sub-population in the following areas: unsheltered, estimate of the number becoming homeless each year, and estimate of the number of days persons experience homelessness. The October 2013, *Point-in-Time Count Survey* reported four unsheltered individuals in West Warwick, a different municipality bordering Warwick; that is approximately 2% of all unsheltered homeless people counted in the State. A HMIS report for October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014 indicates that the average length of participation for clients leaving emergency shelter in Warwick was 113 days and median length of stay was 58 days; for all homeless housing assistance programs in Warwick (emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing) it was 290 days and the median length of participation was 70 days. A HMIS report from the same time period, inclusive of the same programs, shows that 276 people became homeless; this information is not disaggregated by population type.

## Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	27	NA	151	NA	123	NA
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	NA	1	NA	1	NA
Persons in Households with Only Adults	24	NA	53	NA	31	NA
Chronically Homeless Individuals	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chronically Homeless Families	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Veterans	0	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
Unaccompanied Youth	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Persons with HIV	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Table 25 – Homeless Needs Assessment**

### Alternate Data Source Name:

Homeless Assessment: HMIS 2013 - 2014

**Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)**

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	33	
Black or African-American	9	
Asian	1	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	
Native Hawaiian of Other Pacific Islander	0	
Multiple Races	5	
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic/Latino	10	
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	39	

**Table 26 – Nature and Extent of Homelessness****Alternate Data Source Name:**

Homeless Assessment: HMIS 2013 - 2014

**Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.**

Homeless families with and without children in Warwick have a significant need for housing assistance. During 2013-2014, 46 families with children, 52 without children and one with children only were in need of housing assistance. At the October 2014 *Point-in-Time Count Survey*, a total of 27 families with children, 24 without children and one with only children were in need of housing assistance. Only one veteran in Warwick reported being homeless with children in 2013-2014, while 21 veterans without children were reported as homeless. At the October 2014 *Point-in-Time Count Survey*, no veterans were counted homeless.

The *Opening Doors Rhode Island: Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* forecasted the estimated need for housing assistance from 2012-2016, by housing type and family type. The plan estimates that statewide chronically homeless adults without children will require 724 units of permanent supportive housing and families with children will have the following housing needs: prevention strategies (465); rapid re-housing (329); deeply affordable housing (350); and permanent supportive housing (251). The homeless housing providers located in Warwick will provide a significant share of these units.

### **Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.**

Within the City of Warwick, persons who identify as a non-White racial group and persons who identify as ethnically Hispanic/Latino experienced homelessness at greater rates than their White and non-Hispanic/Latino counterparts. According to the *American Community Survey estimates for 2007-2011*, Warwick is a relatively homogenous city: White – 94.4%; Black/African American – 2.3%; Asian – 2.9%; American Indian/Alaska Native – 0.8%; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 0.0%; and Hispanic or Latino – 2.9%. The *Point-in-Time Count Survey* conducted in October 2014 indicated that the racial and ethnic breakdown of the sheltered population was: White 69%; Black /African-American 19%; Asian 2%; Multiple Races 10%; and Hispanic/Latino 20%.

### **Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

The Rhode Island Continuum of Care *Point-in-Time Count Survey* conducted in late October 2013 found no unsheltered homeless people in Warwick and four in West Warwick, which comprised 2% of all unsheltered homeless individuals in the State.

### **Discussion**

The data discussed in this section is from three different sources: the October 2013 and 2014, *Point-in-Time Count Surveys* and 2013-2014 annual Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data. The State of Rhode Island Continuum of Care conducts unsheltered Point-in-Time Counts Surveys every other year. The October 2013, *Point-in-Time Count Survey* provided unsheltered data and the October 2014 *Point-in-Time Count Survey* provided sheltered data. Only data from those homeless housing providers in Warwick contributing to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is included in the *Point-in-Time Count Survey* and annual data. Only those organizations receiving U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds participate in HMIS; for example, some local religious organizations provide housing and services to homeless persons but do not receive funding from HUD so this data is not collected in HMIS. Notably, agencies providing assistance to victims of domestic violence may receive HUD funds, but frequently do not contribute data to HMIS due to privacy concerns.

The table above indicating the extent of homelessness by population was completed in accordance with HUD instruction; it includes only emergency shelters in Warwick: House of Hope's Operation First Step Men and Women and the RI Family Shelter. However, the spectrum of housing assistance for the homeless goes beyond emergency shelter. Much of the homeless housing assistance in Warwick is permanent supportive housing; of 183 total HMIS beds for the homeless in Warwick, 113 beds are in permanent supportive housing. The



following numbers are estimates of the populations experiencing homelessness from October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014 inclusive of the full spectrum of homeless housing assistance provided in Warwick: 245 Persons in Households with one or more Adults and Children; two Persons in Households with Only Children; 179 Persons in Households with Only Adults; 124 Chronically Homeless Individuals; and 22 veterans. The following numbers are estimates of the populations exiting homelessness from October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014 inclusive of the full spectrum of homeless housing assistance provided in Warwick: 62 Persons in Households with one or more Adults and Children; one Persons in Households with Only Children; 138 Persons in Households with Only Adults; and five veterans.

## **NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)**

### **Introduction**

The non-homeless special needs population refers to elderly, frail elderly, persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and victims of domestic violence. The term elderly defines those 62 years and older. Frail elderly refers to elderly persons who require assistance with three or more activities of daily living, such as bathing, walking and performing light housework. Although the City of Warwick is not a Housing Assistance for Persons With HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) grantee, this section does address the characteristics of the HIV/AIDS population.

### **Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

*Elderly*-Approximately 21% (17,480) of Warwick's population is elderly and of that nearly 10% (8,099) is 75 years or older. Elderly residents, particularly those 75 years and older likely live on a fixed income as the result of retirement. Predictably, the percentage of the population in the labor force decreases with age. In Warwick, 54% of the population 62 to 64 years of age remains active in the labor force. This percentage decreases by more than half for individuals 70 to 74 years of age, of which 22% remain in the labor force and only 6% of elderly 75 years and older are in the labor force. The population over 65 years of age is also the most likely to have a disability. With a diminished ability to increase their household income, low-income elderly require consistent service and housing support. In Warwick, individuals 65 years and older account for over 19% of persons living below the poverty level and those 75 years and older comprise 12% of persons living below the poverty level.

Information compiled by HousingWorks RI concludes that Rhode Island households headed by women age 65 years or older have become increasingly housing cost burdened from 2000 to 2013. Statewide, 55% of these renter households are cost burdened and 62% of these homeowner households are cost burdened. In Warwick, there are 5,418 households headed by females age 65 years and older, according to the *(2009-2013) American Community Survey*. This household type represents 38% of all elderly households in Warwick.

*Persons with disabilities*-The *(2009-2011) American Community Survey*, indicates that 13% (10,711) of Warwick's population has a disability. A total of 11% of the population 18 to 64 years of age has some form of disability and 33% of the population over 65 years of age reports having some form of disability. In Warwick, ambulatory difficulty, a condition that substantially limits basic physical activities, is the greatest reported disability among the population 65 years of age and over. Many disabilities can impact an individual's ability to work. Over 65% (3,642) of Warwick's population with a disability, 18-64 years of age, is either unemployed or not in the

labor force. Persons with a disability comprise 28% (1,008) of individuals living at or below poverty level in the Warwick. Local data on persons with mental disabilities is unavailable. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's "Behavioral Health Barometer, Rhode Island, 2013" reports on mental illness in the state. In Rhode Island, the rate of mental health disorders is 4.3%, this is slightly higher than the national rate of 4.0%.

*Persons with addictions*-Bridgemark Addiction Recovery Services (Bridgemark) is a non-profit addiction treatment facility located in Warwick. In 2014, Bridgemark admitted 443 individuals into out-patient substance abuse treatment. Additionally, Bridgemark served 198 individuals (51 Warwick residents) in their residential housing program and 21 individuals through transitional housing. Bridgemark staff note that many individuals with substance abuse addictions are often dual diagnosed and need treatment for other conditions such as a gambling addictions or other mental health disorders. The organization works closely with the Department of Corrections, treating many former inmates.

*Victims of domestic violence*-The Elizabeth Buffum Chace (EBC) Center is the primary housing and service provider in Warwick for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. In 2013, the EBC Center served 472 Warwick residents with counseling, shelter and court assistance. Staff estimate that approximately half (235) of those individuals have children. EBC Center staff believe that this is only a portion of the population in Warwick that has been victimized by domestic violence in the City. Statistically, one in four individuals are victims of domestic violence. This ratio would translate to 20,793 Warwick residents.

### **What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?**

*Elderly*- Consultations with local providers reveals that seniors need appropriate supportive services that assist them to "age in the community", these services include: visiting nurses, transportation, meal delivery, caregivers, companionship, nutritional (food stamps) and fuel assistance as well as help with household tasks. Among the greatest needs for low-income seniors living independently is affordable housing; a portion of these seniors are forced to move into subsidized senior housing due to financial constraints. Additionally, seniors with independent living needs are often prematurely moved into skilled nursing facilities due to the expense of assisted living facilities. Communication of available services and housing needs to accommodate the technology limitations of many seniors by using internet based outreach as a complement to other modes of marketing services.

*Persons with disabilities*- Ocean State Center for Independent Living (OSCIL) provides independent living service to Rhode Islanders with a disability. In 2014, OSCIL served 219

households with direct services; approximately 37 of these households were from Warwick. This population may need assistance with adaptive equipment, independent skills training, peer support, advocacy, benefit information, housing search, applying for housing assistance, transitioning out of a nursing facility and securing adaptive equipment or home modifications. Transportation and affordable housing are the greatest needs of this population. Many of OSCIL's clients are served by LogistiCare, a State vendor that provides transportation for Medicaid beneficiaries/persons over 60 years of age. Clients report major problems with this service. A portion of these low-income clients are choosing to remain homebound, despite their critical health conditions, rather than incur further difficulties with the LogistiCare service. The Kent Center staff, serving persons with mental illness notes a need for affordable housing; currently there are 120 individuals on the waitlist for a Section 8 Voucher through a program administered by the Center.

*Persons with substance abuse addictions-* Persons struggling with substance abuse addictions may need a range of treatment approaches including counseling, support groups, behavioral therapy and medical intervention. Job training is critical to helping this population move to self-sufficiency. A high percentage of Bridgemark's clients rely on public transportation. Many of the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority local routes have circuitous travel paths. These bus routes often pick passengers up in Warwick and travel downtown Providence before arriving at Bridgemark's facility or other Warwick destinations. Efficient, low-cost transportation options would assist this population obtain services and employment. Approximately one-third (148) of the individuals admitted into Bridgemark's substance abuse program are in need of supportive or transitional housing. Unhealthy housing situations are the primary contributor to patient relapse.

*Victims of domestic violence-* The supportive service needs of victims of domestic violence include: childcare, financial literacy, debt reduction, assistance to increase household income, job training, education, English as a second language (ESL) proficiency, counseling and mental health services. Many victims of domestic violence also need legal assistance to obtain a restraining order or to evict their abuser. A percentage of individuals and families that are victims of domestic abuse need safe shelter to escape their abuser on an emergency basis and/or transitional housing before they are able to live independently. A high level of confidentiality is an essential component of service delivery for this population. Additionally, this population needs affordable housing in Warwick.

**Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:**

According to data from the Rhode Island Department of Health, as of December 22, 2014, there were 2,085 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Rhode Island; of that total 60 or 2.88% live in Warwick. The number of persons living with HIV/AIDS is likely higher than the statistics represent, due to the estimated 400 individuals living in Rhode Island that are unaware of their HIV positive status.

There are 195 persons with HIV/AIDS on the State's active waiting list for housing. According to AIDS Care Ocean State, the primary AIDS Service Organization in Rhode Island, many of these households experience difficulty obtaining housing because of a history of incarceration, intravenous drug use and mental health issues. Because of these characteristics, housing assistance for this population is most likely to result in stable housing when coupled with wraparound services, such as intensive case management, clinical services and visiting nurse hours.

## **NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)**

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:**

The City of Warwick is of the second largest city in Rhode Island. Parks, open space and recreational facilities are an important community asset for low- and moderate-income areas which are often densely populated with families. Younger children and youth need recreational facilities that foster development and provide activities that are an alternative to delinquent behavior. Given the rising obesity rates in the State, active recreation is a wellness issue for persons of all ages.

Neighborhood centers, senior centers and youth centers provide a way for communities to meet the educational, recreational and nutritional needs of youth, families and seniors. The City has a significant population of persons with disabilities including 44% of elderly over 65. Facilities to serve this population will help meet their needs. Homeless facilities, including the EBC Center and the RI Family Shelter, in Warwick serve a regional population. Childcare is an essential component of community development, to serve low- and moderate-income households where financial pressures mean that a parent must stay at home to care for children because affordable child care is not available.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The recent resident survey, for the *Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033* (adopted in 2014), indicated that a majority of respondents wanted to see new walking paths, trails and bicycle paths; a majority of respondents wanted to see parks and open space maintained; the greatest number of those responding also wanted to see new parks, recreation facilities and open space created. Of the 691 respondents, just over 200 indicated that parks, recreation and open space were the most desirable characteristic of their neighborhood.

An essential element of the Consolidated Plan is outreach and planning at the neighborhood level. Warwick has four target neighborhoods that have undergone a neighborhood planning exercise. Each of the following four neighborhoods has a neighborhood master plan that is used to define public facility projects in Warwick: Apponaug Village, East Natick Village, Pontiac Village, and Oakland Beach. Each neighborhood master plan included direction from a village association or a planning committee and direct outreach to residents through neighborhood meetings. In addition, staff from the Warwick Office of Housing & Community Development regularly reaches out to neighborhood associations to update their respective Plans and facilitate project implementation.

Each of the neighborhood master planning efforts indicated the need for public facilities in specific and general categories, as follows:

Apponaug Village: park improvements connected to mixed used development at the Village Green. Planning and outreach efforts also indicated a general need for park space.

East Natick Village: streetscape improvements at Pontiac and West Pontiac Street and gateway improvements at East Avenue. East Natick planning and outreach efforts have also indicated a need for recreation improvement and water oriented public facility improvements.

Pontiac Village: improvements at City owned recreation facilities.

Oakland Beach: creation of small (pocket) parks if land acquisition opportunities arise, improvements to City owned recreation facilities, improvement and extension of bike pathway.

**Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

Infrastructure improvement (road, sidewalk, sewer, storm water, tidal and fresh water drainage) are key to neighborhood development. The *Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033* notes that Warwick has 375 miles of local roads and 53 bridges and that Warwick's pedestrian facilities do not conform to the accessibility requirement of the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. Parking facilities at the neighborhood level help stimulate economic development. Selected areas of target neighborhoods are still on septic tanks and cesspools which can pose a public health hazard. Streetscape improvements, including gateway identification, pedestrian accessibility, street lighting, and traffic calming improvements also improve foot traffic to local small businesses located in the target neighborhoods.

Each of the Neighborhood Master Plans indicated the need for specific public facilities as follows:

Apponaug Village: streetscape improvements. Apponaug village is undergoing significant roadway improvements as part of the RI Department of Transportation Apponaug Circulator Project. As part of that capital improvement project, the village will need streetscape improvements. To complement these roadway improvements, commercial façade and parking improvements need to take place.

East Natick Village: village gateway improvements, streetscape improvements. As with other village identified needs, façade and signage improvements as well as traffic calming can help link residential parts of the village to neighborhood commercial uses.

Pontiac Village: sidewalk and streetscape improvements, gateway improvements, and traffic calming measures.

Oakland Beach: storm water management and streetscape improvements. In more general terms, parking and bike path improvements are also longer term goals for the neighborhood.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The *Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033 (the Plan)* called for a ‘complete street’ approach to rebuilding infrastructure to include walking, bicycling and transit; more pedestrian and bicycle facilities. The Plan was built on extensive community outreach including meetings and a city wide survey of priorities.

Each of the four target neighborhoods has a neighborhood master plan that is used to define public facility projects in Warwick: Apponaug Village, East Natick Village, Pontiac Village, and Oakland Beach. Each neighborhood master plan included direction from a village association or a planning committee and direct outreach to residents through neighborhood meetings. In addition, staff from the Warwick Office of Housing and Community Development regularly reaches out to neighborhood associations to update their respective neighborhood master plans and facilitate project implementation.

### **Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:**

The City of Warwick has a deep commitment to providing public services to support seniors, youth and families (including those with special needs) at two levels. First, emergency services are available to address immediate needs. Non-profits in the City provide facilities and programs for the homeless and those suffering domestic abuse and family disintegration. The City itself provides assistance to families in crises. Second, the City defines the need for public services in the continuous effort to break the cycle of poverty and end homelessness. The need for public services extends to the symptoms of poverty, such as homelessness, domestic abuse, substance abuse and their underlying causes. Longer term support for self reliance includes: education, job training, health services, nutritional needs, legal services, housing counseling and other personal skills. Health, mental health and HIV/AIDS programs address issues throughout the community and at the neighborhood level.

### **How were these needs determined?**

Through its Human Service Department, the City of Warwick is assessing the need for public services on a continuing basis. The City works with the non-profit association, the “Warwick 13”; the non-profits in this public service consortium continually assess public service needs in Warwick and the region. Documentation from the Continuum of Care, including the annual application, provides a perspective and direction for serving the homeless with housing and social services. The Warwick Housing Authority (WHA) continually interacts with residents to determine need. The WHA Resident Advisory Board meets regularly and WHA staff has ongoing client contact.



Each year the City assesses public and social service need through planning exercises with area non-profits which identify areas of need and their approaches to meet those needs.

## IV. Housing Market Analysis

### MA-05 Overview

#### Housing Market Analysis Overview

The City of Warwick's housing market and community was significantly impacted by the Great Recession, which began in 2007. The number of building permits issued by the City has increased annually since 2010 with 47 issued in 2013, but this number is not close to the high of 118 issued in 2002. The majority of housing in Warwick is in single-family structures, the demand for higher density housing and the regulatory infrastructure to support higher density housing is expanding.

Warwick lacks sufficient housing for lower income households; the number of low- and moderate-income households far outpaces the number of affordable units. The result is that a large percentage of Warwick residents' experience a housing cost burden. The average annual salary in Warwick cannot support homeownership or rental for a family. The median sales price for homes in Warwick is well below where they were in 2008, but is increasing. Notably, sales prices for homes in Warwick are below the State average, while rental rates are well above the State average. Service providers in Warwick point to the limited supply of affordable housing as a considerable barrier for their clients.

The housing stock in Warwick is aged. According to *2007-2011 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)* data 83% of owner-occupied and 73% of renter-occupied units were constructed prior to 1979. Approximately 920 children may be at risk of lead poisoning since their homes were built before 1979 when lead paint was prohibited. Despite the age of the housing stock, residents' greatest housing problem is cost burden.

The City of Warwick is in compliance with the State of Rhode Island's Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Act which established a 15% floor for urban municipalities' affordable housing stock; 22% of Warwick's year-round occupied rental units are low- and moderate-income housing. Despite exceeding the State minimum by seven percentage points there is still considerable demand for affordable housing in Warwick. As of October 2014, there were 517 units of public housing in Warwick, owned and operated by the Warwick Housing Authority (WHA). The waiting list for public housing units at that time included 351 families. There are 160 families on the waiting list for the 225 Housing Choice Vouchers. The WHA is working to reduce the waiting list, two barriers exist for increasing units in the program: rents in Warwick are higher on the average than the allowable Fair Market Rents; and reduced funding for program implementation.

While homelessness is a persistent issue in Warwick and elsewhere in the region, non-profit agencies work to address those issues. There are four organizations operating 19 homeless housing projects in the City of Warwick.

Warwick has one of the main drivers of economic activity in Rhode Island: the Theodore Francis (T.F.) Green Airport. The airport is undergoing a runway expansion that will allow additional flights, going further distances. A principal source of jobs for Rhode Island and Southeast New England is Quonset Point, a business and industrial park located within five miles of Warwick. Additional ongoing development projects include: City Center Warwick which will redevelop 95 acres of former industrial/commercial space in and around T.F. Green Airport; an Innovation District Technology Park; and development in Apponaug Village, the seat of Warwick government. The New England Institute of Technology and the Rhode Island Action Coalition for the Future of Nursing offer technical training programs for jobs in high demand.

Warwick is a relatively homogenous community with predominantly White residents (94.4%); there are no areas with concentrations of racial/ethnic minorities. There are no areas of concentration with multiple housing problems. While there is no serious concentration of housing problems in the City, the four target neighborhoods for community development have housing conditions that can be addressed. Those four target neighborhoods are: Oakland Beach, East Natick, Apponaug, and Pontiac Villages.

## MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

### Introduction

The majority of housing in the City of Warwick is single-detached structures. Recently, the preponderance of housing development has been single-family structures. According to the U.S. Census Bureau from 2010-2013, 126 building permits to construct a total of 181 units were pulled in the City of Warwick. Of those 126 permits, 115 were for single-family structures. While there are generally enough housing structures in the City of Warwick there continues to be need for more affordable units and residents' demand for housing type has changed since the bulk of the City housing stock was developed in the 1950's through the 1980's. During the City's Comprehensive Planning process in 2012 residents expressed their desire for "walkable, village-like, mixed use environments and transit oriented development." As household size and demographics change, demand for housing type changes.

Housing growth in the City of Warwick during the next five-years will be a combination of infill and new development. Consultation with the City of Warwick Planning Department indicated that a number of new mixed-use and commercial developments will be coming on-line in the next five to ten years. Ongoing development projects include City Center Warwick which will redevelop 95 acres of former industrial/commercial space in and around Theodore Francis (T.F.) Green Airport, the Warwick Rail Station, InterLink and Interstate Route 95 and Interstate Route 295 into a mixed-use walkable district. An Innovation District Technology Park is in development as well as expansion of T.F. Green Airport runway extension, and development in Apponaug Village.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	27,040	72%
1-unit, attached structure	943	3%
2-4 units	2,752	7%
5-19 units	3,312	9%
20 or more units	3,357	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	113	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,517</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	99	0%	606	7%
1 bedroom	1,104	4%	4,006	44%
2 bedrooms	7,011	27%	3,088	34%
3 or more bedrooms	17,956	69%	1,481	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,170</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,181</b>	<b>101%</b>

**Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### **Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.**

As of 2012-2013, the City of Warwick had 1,997 project based subsidized units and 225 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers targeted for low- and moderate-income households. Approximately 5.4% of housing units in Warwick qualify as low- and moderate-income housing (LMIH). The majority of subsidized units are targeted for elderly households (1,657 units); then special needs households (191 units); and the least for families (149 units). Rhode Island Housing subsidized 691 LMIH units in Warwick (546 elderly units; 107 family units; and 38 special needs units). HUD directly subsidized 628 units of elderly housing through their 202 and Section 8 programs and 10 units of special needs housing through their 811 program. Approximately a quarter, or 517 units, of LMIH in Warwick is public housing of which 438 units are targeted for elderly households and 38 are targeted for families. There are a significant number of group homes in Warwick providing 141 units of LMIH for persons with special needs. Finally, six units of family housing have been subsidized by other unidentified sources, possibly private sources of funding, and two units of special needs LMIH have received financial assistance from supportive housing.

### **Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.**

According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, National Housing Preservation Database from January 1, 2015 to January 1, 2019, subsidies to seven housing projects will expire, impacting 468 units. These subsidies include U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) project based rental assistance and insurance and Section 202 Direct Loans. The majority of these units house the elderly. While scheduled for expiration the commitments are expected to be renewed.

### **Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?**

The Warwick housing market, rental and ownership, is out of reach for many residents, especially low-income residents. As represented in the table titled *Housing Problems* in the Needs Assessment section NA-10, over 98% of households reporting one housing need indicated a housing cost burden greater than 30% of their income. Currently, the waiting list for housing at the Warwick Housing Authority is as follows: 351 households for public housing and 160 households for Section 8 housing choice vouchers. According to annualized data provided by the Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless, in 2013-2014, 204 adults and children in Warwick experienced homelessness and are in dire need of housing.

### **Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

Available data and community outreach indicate that the City of Warwick needs affordable housing for a broad spectrum of the market below 100% of the median income: individuals, families, seniors and people with disabilities. Consultation with community stakeholders indicates that there is a particular need for rental and homeowner units with three and four bedrooms. The need for three and four bedroom apartments is supported by the data in the table titled *Crowding* of the Needs Assessment section NA-10 which shows that single family renter and owner households are most impacted by crowding. The data in the above table *Unit Size by Tenure* indicates that only 16% of rental units have three or more bedrooms. Additionally, the Rhode Island Family shelter is one of only six family shelters in the State. Throughout the State there is a list of homeless families waiting for shelter. An increase in the number of three and four bedroom affordable rental units would ease the pressure on financially strapped families in Rhode Island and provide an effective diversion from homelessness.

### **Discussion**

The Rhode Island Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Act (Rhode Island General Laws 45-53) was enacted in 1991 and has been amended numerous times. The intention was for all municipalities to work toward having 10% of the overall housing stock in low- and moderate-income housing. In 1999, the law was amended to provide the following alternative way to meet the statute's goals: urban municipalities with at least 5,000 year-round occupied rental units, of which low- and moderate-income units comprise 15% of the rental housing. The City of Warwick is exempt from meeting the 10% of overall low- and moderate-income housing stock requirement because approximately 22% of the City's year-round occupied rental units are low- and moderate-income housing. That is, according to 2007-2011 CHAS data there are 9,018 rental units in Warwick and according to the City 1,986 are permanently affordable rental housing. If Warwick were to meet the threshold for 10% of all housing units, it would need

1,727 additional long-term affordable homes according to HousingWorks RI's 2013 profile of Warwick.

As residents' preference for housing type has changed a range of new zoning requirements have been recommended to the City Council. Currently, the City has adopted Village District zoning, which provides a regulatory framework for the development of mixed-use villages with ground-floor retail and upper story apartments, additional residential development (including live-work units) to help support the retail base and arts businesses, and design guidelines to promote pedestrian-friendly, compatible design. Village district zoning is a method to meet many demands for walkable and higher density development. The City should continue to evaluate how zoning requirements can help enhance and achieve livable communities.

## **MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)**

### **Introduction**

There is an insufficient amount of affordable housing to meet the demands of the Warwick's lower income households. The high cost of rental housing in the Warwick, which stands above the State average, is listed as the greatest unmet need of lower income households by local service and housing providers. This gap between the cost of housing and the buying/rental power of lower income families is expected to persist during the next five years.

Data generated by HousingWorks RI suggests that there is an affordability gap between the average salary of private sector jobs in Warwick and the cost of housing in the City. In order to afford a typical housing payment for a \$165,000 house (the median single-family sales price in 2013), households must earn an annual income of \$52,724. The household income required to afford the 2013 average monthly rent (\$1,272) for a two bedroom apartment in Warwick is \$50,880. However, the average annual salary for private-sector jobs in Warwick is only \$42,276.

CHAS data indicates a lack of affordable housing for lower income households in Warwick. There are 7,665 households earning 50% of the AMFI and only 1,946 housing units affordable to this population. A total of 13,035 households earn 80% of the AMFI but there are only 7,391 units affordable to these households. Rental units comprise the majority of the housing stock that is affordable to these households.

An insufficient amount of affordable housing in a community can have multiple negative impacts on lower income households, including diminished housing choice and the assumption of housing cost burden. Nearly a third of Warwick households are considered housing cost burdened and the majority (16%) of these households are extremely cost burdened (expending more than 50% of their income on housing costs). According to HousingWorks RI, there were 62 foreclosures in Warwick in the first quarter of 2014; this represents a 24% increase since the first quarter of 2013.

Local service and housing providers point to the lack of affordable housing stock as a major obstacle for their clients. The Warwick Housing Authority was forced to increase the allowable rent for some Section 8 voucher holders up to 110% of the Fair Market Rent in response to this shortage. AIDS Care Ocean State indicated that the high cost of housing is the reason the organization has been unable to expand housing for persons with HIV/AIDS into Warwick.



## Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	111,200	228,500	105%
Median Contract Rent	610	897	47%

**Table 29 – Cost of Housing**

**Data Source:** 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,846	20.1%
\$500-999	4,026	43.9%
\$1,000-1,499	2,719	29.6%
\$1,500-1,999	387	4.2%
\$2,000 or more	203	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,181</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 30 - Rent Paid**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 ACS

## Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	760	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,515	430
80% HAMFI	4,685	2,705
100% HAMFI	No Data	6,365
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,960</b>	<b>9,500</b>

**Table 31 – Housing Affordability**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 CHAS

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	\$663	\$748	\$913	\$1,137	\$1,361
High HOME Rent	\$704	\$7,914	\$945	\$1,137	\$1,361
Low HOME Rent	\$662	\$709	\$851	\$983	\$1,096

**Table 32 – Monthly Rent**

**Data Source:** HUD FMR and HOME Rents

### Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Warwick lacks sufficient housing for lower income households. There are 7,665 households earning 50% AMFI and only 1,946 housing units affordable to this population. A total of 13,035 households earn 50% of the AMFI but there are only 7,391 units affordable to these households.

A total of 20% of the housing units in Warwick are affordable to households earning 80% of the AMFI and only 5% of the housing stock is affordable to households earning 50% of the AMFI. The majority of units that are affordable to these households are rental housing. A total of 63% of the housing stock affordable to households earning 80% of the AMFI is rental housing and 78% of units affordable to households earning 50% of the AMFI are rental units. Data on the number of units affordable to households earning 30% of the AMFI is incomplete, however, there are only 760 rental units affordable to these households.

### How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

In terms of housing cost trends, the median sales price of a single-family home in Warwick has decreased by 17% since 2008. The City experienced a rapid decline in the median sale price from 2008 to 2009; this downward movement continued at a slower pace through 2012. Between 2012 and 2013 the median sales price of a home in Warwick increased by 10%, from \$148,000 to \$165,000. This overall pattern is consistent with state housing trends. Warwick's median 2013 housing single-family home sales price is \$35,000 less than the statewide median. See Figure titled *Median Single-Family Sale Price (2008-2013)* in the appendix.

The average monthly rent for a 2-bedroom unit in Warwick has been more variable than the State's statistics. The average monthly rent in Warwick declined until 2010 before beginning an upward trajectory and peaking in 2012. Notably, Warwick's 2013 average monthly rent is \$118 above the statewide average. See Figure titled *Average Monthly Rent for 2-BR (2008-2013)* in the appendix.

It is anticipated that rents in Warwick will continue to remain high and that housing prices will change little. The gap between the cost of housing and the buying/rental power of lower income families is expected to persist during the next five years.

**How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?**

The FY2014 Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a 2-bedroom unit in the Providence-Fall River RI-MA HUD Metro Area is \$913. Comparatively, the (2013) average monthly rent for a two bedroom in Warwick is \$1,272; \$359 above the (FY2014) FMR. Historical patterns suggest that this gap between the City's average rents and the FMR will persist in the future.

The preservation of affordable housing stock and the creation of new affordable housing will continue to be a high priority for the City throughout the next five years. This priority is also reflected in the *City of Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033*. City resources will support rehabilitation as well as the work of local affordable housing developers such as the House of Hope Community Development Corporation.

## MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

### Introduction

The housing stock in Warwick is aged. According to 2007-2011 CHAS data 83% of owner-occupied and 73% of renter-occupied units were constructed prior to 1979. The age of the housing stock has implications on the need for housing (owner and renter-occupied) rehabilitation and lead abatement. Substandard housing conditions were experienced by 46% of renters and 35% of homeowners. Substandard housing conditions, similar to housing problems discussed in the Needs Assessment Section NA-10, include the following: lacks complete plumbing facilities, lacks kitchen facilities, more than one person per room and cost burden greater than 30% of income. Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income impacts 29% of renter and owner households in Warwick.

### Definitions

Standard Condition – The unit meets the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Housing and Quality Standards and all state and local codes.

Substandard Condition – The unit is in poor condition and it is both structurally and financially feasible to rehabilitate.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	9,101	35%	4,193	46%
With two selected Conditions	66	0%	153	2%
With three selected Conditions	13	0%	43	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	16,990	65%	4,792	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,170</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,181</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 33 - Condition of Units**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	962	4%	503	5%
1980-1999	3,571	14%	1,902	21%
1950-1979	13,323	51%	4,167	45%
Before 1950	8,314	32%	2,609	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,170</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>9,181</b>	<b>99%</b>

**Table 34 – Year Unit Built**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

## Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	21,637	83%	6,776	74%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	775	3%	145	2%

**Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

## Vacant Units

The vacancy rate for rental units in Warwick was 2.1%, according to the *American Community Survey, 2009-2013*. For this same period, the vacancy rate for homeowner units was 1.4%.

## Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The City of Warwick has a significant stock of older housing construction. As indicated above, 83% of owner-occupied and 73% of renter-occupied housing was built in 1979 or earlier. The majority of owner- and renter-occupied housing was built between 1950 and 1979. Based on the age of these structures and wear and tear on housing there is a need for housing rehabilitation in the City of Warwick. The City runs a housing rehabilitation program directly utilizing resources from its revolving loan fund. Currently, the City has private partnerships to promote housing rehabilitation with two local non-profits, Westbay Community Action, Inc. and House of Hope Community Development Corporation (CDC). The City has a good working relationship with these organizations, as well as other service organizations in the area, and these programs have been very beneficial to the residents of Warwick.

## **Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards**

Lead poisoning causes serious and permanent health deficits. Presence of lead-based paint in the home is the greatest cause of lead poisoning. Homes built prior to 1978 are most likely to have lead-based paint, putting residents, especially children, at risk. According to the above table titled *Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard*, 83% of all owner-occupied units and 74% of all renter-occupied units were built before 1980; children reside in approximately 3% of owner- and 2% renter-occupied units. Approximately 920 children may be at risk of lead poisoning.

The State of Rhode Island Department of Health (HEALTH) monitors blood lead levels throughout the State. In 2012 the Centers for Disease Control adopted a more conservative blood lead level to positively diagnose lead poisoning, greater than 5 µg/dL. Rhode Island quickly followed suite and adopted this new standard. HEALTH “Healthy Housing Data Book” published in 2012, reports that even low levels of lead poisoning “have been associated with measurable changes in children’s mental development and behavior.” In Warwick in 2011, 42 children tested positive for lead poisoning, which is 2.8% of all children tested. Of all new positive lead blood poisoning cases in Rhode Island, 1.8% were in Warwick.

## MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

### Introduction

As of October 2014, there were 517 units of public housing in Warwick, owned and operated by the Warwick Housing Authority (WHA). The waiting list for public housing units at that time included 351 families. The WHA also has 225 units of housing choice vouchers under lease. The WHA actually has an allocation of 349 vouchers. The smaller number of units under lease, compared to the total allocation, reflects the tight rental market in Warwick and program funding limitations. There are 160 families on the waiting list for the 225 Housing Choice Vouchers. The WHA provides resident services directly, such as the Self-Sufficiency Program and through partners such as the House of Hope, CDC.

### Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	517	225	11	213	12	0	0
# of accessible units			20						

**Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type**

**\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

#### Alternate Data Source Name:

Characteristics of units & residents, WHA 2014

**Describe the supply of public housing developments:**

Most of the WHA 517 units are in six housing developments throughout the City. All of those developments were built to house the elderly and now also have some housing units occupied by disabled people. The WHA also owns 36 homes in single-family units and duplexes as a part of a “scattered site program”. These homes accomplish two goals. First, they provide larger sized units for families with a number of children. Secondly, they provide an assisted housing opportunity in census tracts where such housing was not available previously.

**Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:**

The condition of each of the six WHA developments is indicated in the chart below. Clearly, Shawomet Development, built in 2010 is in the best shape of WHA properties. The WHA developments are in generally good shape, physically, as reflected in the inspection scores below. Since the remainder of the developments are about 50 years old, structural and environmental system issues are occurring with regularity. The WHA has a priority for: structural systems such as heating ventilation and air conditioning, and site improvements (sidewalks, parking lot, exterior lighting). Accessibility improvements are made whenever appropriate as a priority that cuts across this approach to modernization. The WHA has 20 accessible units in public housing and one unit in the project based Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher property.

**Public Housing Condition**

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Warwick Terrace	98b
West Shore Terrace	98a
Meadowbrook Terrace	90c
Shawomet	99b
(Scattered Site)	66b

**Table 37 - Public Housing Condition**

**Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:**

Depending on funding availability, the WHA works to revitalize and restore public housing projects and improve the living environment of those residing in public housing. The WHA continually applies for modernization funds. Over the past five years, the WHA has completed over \$2 million in improvements to maintain the health, safety and the integrity of WHA buildings. Three years ago, the WHA moved aggressively to demolish and replace 26 units at Fr. Olsen Terrace where substantial physical problems led to unsatisfactory living conditions for



the residents. Residents were moved to the new Shawomet Development where newer units provided upgraded housing quality standards. The Shawomet Development includes two fully accessible units.

The WHA undertakes improvements with the following priority: structural systems such as heating ventilation and air conditioning and site improvements (sidewalks, parking lot, exterior lighting). Accessibility is always addressed in modernization projects.

**Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:**

The WHA partners with non-profits to serve its residents. For instance, the WHA supports housing units owned and managed by the House of Hope CDC and Women's Development Corporation. The House of Hope CDC provides intensive case management services, both directly and through referral, for the residents who are in transition from being homeless. The Family Self Sufficiency program provides a path to building financial assets; the Warwick's Interfaith Association for Affordable Living provides direct service to seniors to assist them to stay in their homes as long as possible. In this capacity, the Association assists many clients who have disabilities. The WHA partners with the Veterans Administration (VA) Providence Medical Center for homeless veterans. The WHA manages 11 units of HUD- VASH (Veterans' Affairs Supportive Housing). The VA provides intensive case management to its clientele.

The WHA has 20 accessible units available to families with disabilities who may want to transfer from another WHA unit, or to families with accessibility issues on the waiting list. The WHA will also assist residents with home renovations for accessibility, including stability devices in the bathroom. One unit in the project based Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher units is fully accessible. The WHA will also make accessibility improvements to units to assist families aging in place.

**Discussion**

Clearly, residents of WHA housing have very low incomes. The WHA reaches out to non-profit partners in direct service to its clients, particularly women and the homeless. The City also supports the WHA. For instance, the City made housing rehabilitation funding available to landlords willing to address lead paint issues and accept Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. The City's Department of Human Services also works with the WHA staff and its residents to provide direct monetary support for families in crises.

## MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

### Introduction

The homeless housing and service providers in the City of Warwick are dedicated to preventing and ending homelessness in the near-term. These organizations work collaboratively through a range of organizational structures including the “Warwick 13,” the Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless and the Rhode Island Continuum of Care (CoC). Homeless housing and service providers in Warwick are committed to meeting the needs of a broad-spectrum homeless of people through the provision of emergency shelter, transitional housing and a significant number of permanent supportive housing beds.

### Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	27	0	16	82	NA
Households with Only Adults	24	0	3	0	NA
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	31	NA
Veterans	0	0	0	0	NA
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	NA

**Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households**

#### Alternate Data Source Name:

HMIS: Housing Inventory Count, 2014

**Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons.**

All homeless, transitional and permanent supportive housing programs in Warwick provide case management services to clients to ensure they receive all eligible benefits and are participating in applicable assistance programs. According to the Annual Performance Report of emergency shelters located in the City of Warwick, which was generated by the Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless, from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014 the top three mainstream programs in which clients were enrolled were the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (67.48%), Medicaid (21.14%), and Medicare (5.69%). It should be noted that only 123, or 60% of total annual clients served responded to the intake question inquiring after receipt of non-cash benefits. Housing providers in Warwick work to meet clients where they are and assist them to become self-sufficient, this includes providing clients with transportation assistance to attend mainstream benefits appointments, employment training or jobs.

**List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.**

In the City of Warwick four organizations operate 19 homeless housing projects, according to the CoC's 2014 Housing Inventory Count (HIC). The projects include emergency shelter, transitional housing, other permanent housing and permanent supportive housing and provide a total of 192 beds. All of these organizations provide case management services appropriate to the needs of the client. Following is a description of the facilities that each organization runs.

The Elizabeth Buffum Chase (EBC) Center operates three transitional housing projects (two 2-bedrooms and one 3-bedroom) and a safe shelter with a total of 16 beds serving the target population of adult women and households with children who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. EBC also has a Community Center, established in 2004, to serve those for whom shelter is not an option or necessary, but who need counseling, support groups and other specialized services for themselves or their children. The Center has a resource library of information relating to the issue of domestic abuse and offers a variety of professional trainings. The EBC also offers referrals to other area service providers.

The House of Hope CDC operates two emergency shelter projects with a total of 24 beds serving the target populations of adult men and women; two other permanent housing projects with a total of 12 beds serving the target populations of adult men and women and households

with children; one transitional housing project with three beds targeting adult women; and eight permanent supportive housing projects with 47 beds serving the target populations of adult men and women and households with children, of those 47 beds 20 are targeted for chronically homeless people. The following are two examples of the innovative projects undertaken by the House of Hope CDC: a micro-business, House of Hope Boutique Originals, is providing supported employment training for disabled homeless participants who design and sew recycled donated materials into bags, purses and totes for sale in stores throughout the community. Youth Resident Activity Program (RAP) is a program of House of Hope CDC that is intended for the children of formerly homeless residents. Youth RAP provides the opportunities for these children to grow into healthy and confident young adults.

The Kent Center operates two permanent supportive housing projects with 41 beds serving the target populations of adult men and women and families with children, of those 41 beds, five are targeted for chronically homeless people. Additionally, the Center and its subsidiary companies develop, own and manage apartments and houses that are available for rent by Kent Center clients, as well as the general public. Many of Kent Center's units are located in Warwick.

The Rhode Island Family Shelter operates one emergency shelter project with 27 beds serving the target population of families with children; and one permanent supportive housing project with 22 beds, of those 22 beds, six are targeted for chronically homeless people. The Rhode Island Family Shelter provides supportive programs in parenting assistance, substance abuse, health issues, budgeting and referrals for any needs they cannot meet.

## **MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)**

### **Introduction**

Warwick has an expansive network of human service providers serving the non-homeless special needs population. These providers also capitalize on the small size of the State by connecting their clients with other resources in the region. Low-cost, flexible transportation and affordable housing opportunities were the two greatest unmet needs of the non-homeless special needs' population in Warwick.

**Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs.**

Westbay Community Action, Inc. (Westbay), located in Warwick, is the region's Community Action Program. In 2014, Westbay assisted 3,218 Warwick seniors. Supportive services provided include: case management, visiting nurses, nutritional assistance, companionship, transportation, fuel assistance and home repair. Westbay staff notes a lack of coordinated care among health care and social service providers. The City of Warwick's Pilgrim Senior Center is a place for elders to socialize, obtain professional guidance, engage in educational classes, recreate, and receive nutritionally balanced meals. Unmet needs of this population include: subsidized housing, affordable community based housing, affordable, assisted living and transportation.

Ocean State Center for Independent Living (OSCIL) provides independent living services to Rhode Islanders with a disability. OSCIL offers supportive services that include: information and referral, housing search assistance, peer support, independent living skills training, advocacy, assistive technology, adaptive equipment, home modifications and nursing home transition. Transportation and accessible affordable housing represent the greatest needs of this population. There is a lack of awareness about available services for persons with disabilities.

Persons struggling with substance abuse addictions may need access to low-cost treatment, mental health services, job training, transportation, supportive and affordable housing. Individuals exiting the Department of Corrections who are in recovery, need housing that accommodates those with a criminal background. Bridgemark Addiction Recovery Services located in Warwick offers in-patient and out-patient non-medical treatment for individuals struggling with a substance abuse, including case management, counseling, support groups and behavioral therapy. Bridgemark staff note unmet needs for this population in the areas of community based affordable housing with flexible tenant background standards, transportation and job training.

The supportive service needs of victims of domestic violence include: case management, childcare, financial literacy, legal assistance, job training, education, English as a second language (ESL) proficiency, counseling, mental health services, safe shelter and affordable housing. In 2013, the Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center, in Warwick, served 472 Warwick residents with counseling, emergency shelter, transitional housing and court assistance. Affordable, flexible childcare and affordable housing are the greatest unmet needs of victims of domestic violence.

The Kent Center provides outpatient counseling, psychiatric services and housing to persons with mental illness. People with mental illness living in Warwick are in need of additional affordable housing. The Kent Center administers 75 Section 8 vouchers for people with disabilities, as part of a Mainstream Housing Choice program. There is a waitlist of 200 households; 120 of these households include a person with a mental illness.

The Trudeau Center, in Warwick, offers education, recreation and respite services; vocational training and residential opportunities to children and adults with developmental disabilities. Day services and residential communities for this population are also provided by West Bay Residential Services, Inc., located in Warwick.

AIDS Care Ocean State (ACOS), provides services and housing to persons with HIV/AIDS statewide. Supportive services include: case management, tenant mediation and eviction prevention, benefits assistance, housing search services, emergency rental assistance, medical adherence programs, clinical counseling, nutritional assistance, transportation and family centered interventions. ACOS manages 116 units of housing for persons with HIV/AIDS, located statewide and an assisted living program for adults with HIV/AIDS. Supportive housing programs for persons with HIV/AIDS is the greatest unmet need for this population.

**Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.**

The Rhode Island Department of Health (HEALTH), The Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities and Hospitals (BHDDH) as well as the State Office Housing & Community Development (RIOHCD) are responsible for ensuring that patients discharged from hospitals and mental health institutions are not discharged into homelessness. As part of the joint agreement between HEALTH and RIOHCD, patients must remain hospitalized until they are healthy enough to move into housing. The Rhode Island Housing First initiative provides supportive housing where tenancy is not conditional upon sobriety.

House of Hope CDC, The Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center, RI Family Shelter, the Kent Center and Bridgemark Addiction Recovery Services are active partners in discharge planning. Bridgemark

also works closely with the Department of Corrections to assess inmates and match newly released inmates recovering from substance abuse problems to Bridgemark programs, when appropriate. The current statewide discharge planning policies have proven inadequate. There have been multiple incidences of medically fragile individuals dropped off by health care facilities at House of Hope's shelters. RI Family Shelter also reports that families as well as new moms and children have been released from the hospital into homelessness. There have been repeated occurrences of homeless, medically fragile HIV persons released from the hospital after 4:30 PM.; making it nearly impossible for them to gain admittance into an emergency shelter, most of which close entry at 5 PM. The Health and Housing Stability Committee of the Rhode Island Continuum of Care is charged with working with state institutions on these discharge-planning issues.

The Ocean State Center for Independent Living (OSCIL) sought to integrate their services into statewide discharge planning by amending Rhode Island General Law (Section 1.Chapter 42-66.6-5) "Long-Term Care Assessment and Care Management Services." The amendment requires that all persons with a disability (age 65 and younger) seeking to be discharged from hospitals and admitted into nursing homes, assisted living facilities (and other licensed long-term care facilities) receive information on the availability of community living options. This information includes home and community-based services and other supportive services that are available for state and/or Medicaid funding as an alternative to placement in these long-term care facilities. OSCIL was motivated by the knowledge that some patients newly diagnosed with a disability, who are admitted to nursing homes, could thrive independently with the appropriate supportive services. Additionally, if discharge planners connect with OSCIL when a patient is admitted into a nursing home, OSCIL can begin completing an assessment for accessibility modifications in the patient's home, if appropriate. This type of coordination could ensure a smoother transition for the patient exiting the nursing home.

Just following the amendment of the law in 2004, OSCIL completed an outreach and awareness campaign, meeting with hospital discharge planners to educate them on the new law and provide them with distribution materials. These efforts were highly successful at generating an influx of referrals to OSCIL. However, less than a year after the campaign was completed there was a large turnover in hospital staff; the information was not transferred to new employees and the referrals to OSCIL ceased. Limitations on funding and staff time have prevented OSCIL from reorganizing awareness efforts.

**Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)**

In 2015 the City will fund a range of projects that address the housing and supportive service needs of the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities and persons with substance abuse addictions. CDBG funds will support therapeutic activities for adults with Alzheimer's and their caretakers; behavioral health services for persons with mental illness and comprehensive case management for victims of domestic violence. The City will utilize CDBG funds to improve transitional housing for persons with substance abuse addictions and provide pre-construction services for housing for victims of domestic violence. Westbay Community Action, Inc.'s Home Repair Program, which provides funds to low- income elderly homeowners to complete property repairs, will also be supported by CDBG funds in 2015.

**For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))**

In 2015 the City will fund a range of projects that address the housing and supportive service needs of the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities and persons with substance abuse addictions. CDBG funds will support therapeutic activities for adults with Alzheimer's and their caretakers; behavioral health services for persons with mental illness and comprehensive case management for victims of domestic violence. The City will utilize CDBG funds to improve transitional housing for persons with substance abuse addictions and provide pre-construction services for housing for victims of domestic violence. Westbay Community Action, Inc.'s Home Repair Program, which provides funds to low- income elderly homeowners to complete property repairs, will also be supported by CDBG funds in 2015.



## **MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)**

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

One public policy with an effect on affordable housing in Warwick concerns the financial resources dedicated to the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, administered by the Warwick Housing Authority (WHA). Allowable Fair Market Rents are below the market rate as reported by Zillow, a real estate survey company. To assist the WHA and the HCV certificate holders, the City of Warwick's Office of Housing & Community Development and the WHA is formulating a program to offer rental unit owners an incentive to bring new rental units into the HCV Program. The Incentive Program would provide financial resources to eligible property owners to make improvements to the units so they may be rented by participants in the HCV program. The Incentive Program, still being formulized, but would offer favorable terms on financing to rehabilitate a unit for the HCV program.

Another public policy that has had an effect on affordable housing is the expansion of the T.F. Green Airport. In 2011, the Rhode Island Airport Corporation (RIAC) was given permission to extend a runway 1,500 feet to a total length of 8,700 feet. The estimated number of housing units taken by the RIAC is over 150, 80% of which were affordable units.

While new multi-family housing cannot be built as a right within multi-family zoning districts (City Council approval is required), the City will give a density bonus for multi-family developments that include 15% for low-income or elderly tenants.

The City has worked with non-profits, including the House of Hope Community Development Corporation, to build and rehabilitate affordable housing. That housing has principally been for families. Nonetheless, the Warwick Housing Authority's (WHA) policy in the past for public housing has been for the development of housing for the elderly. If public housing funds become available in the future, the WHA should consider new family housing.

The City's tax policy recognizes the special status of the elderly and the disabled, assisting them to lower the costs of maintaining their residence in Warwick. An exemption is provided in valuation for veterans, seniors and those with disabilities.

## MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

### Introduction

Warwick has one of the main drivers of economic activity in Rhode Island: the T.F. Green regional airport. The airport is undergoing a runway expansion that will allow additional flights, going further distances. A principal source of jobs for Rhode Island and Southeast New England is Quonset Point, a business and industrial park located within five miles of Warwick. Quonset Point is owned and operated by the Quonset Point Development Corporation, a special purpose subsidiary of the Rhode Island Commerce Corporation, a public entity. Quonset is home to over 200 companies, employing more than 10,000 people in full and part time jobs across a variety of industries. The Port of Davisville at Quonset is one of the top ten auto importers in North America.

### Economic Development Market Analysis

#### Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	36	17	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,175	5,515	12	12	0
Construction	1,161	1,589	3	3	0
Education and Health Care Services	8,263	10,506	24	23	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,678	4,240	8	9	2
Information	1,106	669	3	1	-2
Manufacturing	3,698	3,529	11	8	-3
Other Services	1,664	1,862	5	4	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,781	3,514	8	8	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4,739	8,176	14	18	4
Transportation and Warehousing	1,017	1,906	3	4	1
Wholesale Trade	1,776	2,139	5	5	0
Total	33,094	43,662	--	--	--

**Table 39 - Business Activity**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	47,121
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	43,229
Unemployment Rate	8.26
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	29.36
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.46

**Table 40 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	9,860
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,037
Service	4,467
Sales and office	12,579
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,525
Production, transportation and material moving	2,519

**Table 41 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	29,624	73%
30-59 Minutes	8,929	22%
60 or More Minutes	2,257	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,810</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 42 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,535	251	1,265
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,024	976	2,572
Some college or Associate's degree	11,995	983	2,194
Bachelor's degree or higher	12,952	340	1,546

**Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	18	36	68	444	790
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	629	677	475	1,351	2,284
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,782	2,244	3,365	7,989	6,001
Some college, no degree	2,432	1,979	2,904	5,038	2,263
Associate's degree	500	937	1,376	2,987	486
Bachelor's degree	629	2,806	2,630	4,531	1,567
Graduate or professional degree	69	1,009	1,113	2,777	1,078

**Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	24,688
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,777
Some college or Associate's degree	36,849
Bachelor's degree	52,915
Graduate or professional degree	70,517

**Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

**Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?**

In declining order from the table titled *Business Activity* above, the following are the major employment sectors with some of the larger employers: education and health care service – New England Institute of Technology (N.E. Tech), Kent Hospital, Kent Center; retail trade – restaurants and retail establishments in regional commercial and neighborhood commercial areas, hotels near T.F. Green Airport; arts, entertainment, accommodations – hotels near T.G. Green Airport; manufacturing – machine shops, other old line, surviving manufacturers and companies located near the Airport for distribution.

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

One of the most rapidly expanding businesses in the Rhode Island, Electric Boat (EB), employs 3,300 people at Quonset Point, within five miles of Warwick. EB hired 450 personnel in 2014 alone. EB's parent company, General Dynamics, has the single largest contract in the U.S. Navy's history, for \$18 billion to build ships through 2030. EB does on-the-job training and has a strategic training partnership with New England Institute of Technology (N.E. Tech), which has facilities located in Warwick. N. E. Tech has initiated the Shipbuilding Advanced Management Institute to provide training for jobs at EB and other employers. The City works closely with N.E. Tech for their facility management and expansion needs.

The health industry is in continuing need of trained professionals. In 2013, the RI Action Coalition for the Future of Nursing launched a clinical nurse residency and mentoring program. The five nursing education programs in Rhode Island (University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, Community College of Rhode Island, Salve Regina University and St. Joseph's Hospital) are members of the Coalition. Many of the Coalition's graduates will work at Kent Hospital and other health care facilities in Warwick.

One of the largest business infrastructure improvements will be the T.F. Green Airport runway expansion to 8,700 feet. The extended runway will allow longer flights departing from T.F. Green. Major infrastructure improvements will continue to take place at City Centre Warwick. Within close proximity to the Amtrak rail line, Route 95 and Green Airport, City Centre features intermodal transportation connections and a land use plan for mixed uses, manufacturing and housing.

Retail trade is an important employment sector as indicated above. At the village level, business infrastructure needs include streetscape, roadway and sidewalk improvements. Those needs are analyzed in village plans and the Community Development Program in Warwick works to meet those business infrastructure needs.

**Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.**

Continual change is expected for businesses at the neighborhood level in Warwick. Infrastructure improvements, including streetscape and sidewalk construction, are detailed with a capital budget in neighborhood plans. Community Development funds will be allocated each year to meet those needs. Apponaug Village, a community development target neighborhood, is undergoing a substantial roadway infrastructure improvement. The positive impact of that improvement has led to developer interest, including an initial proposal for a 120 room hotel and new retail development.

On a larger scale, City Centre will continue to expand in Warwick. For instance, plans are currently underway for the redevelopment of the Elizabeth Mill in heart of the district. Mixed uses are expected to fill the 100,000 square foot space over the next three years. The City and the State have put into place critical infrastructure improvements for City Centre with the people mover to the airport terminal and will continue to work with developers for additional infrastructure improvements. Infrastructure improvements will continue at Quonset Point in response to employer initiatives.

Workforce development needs include skills for defense industry expansion and health care professionals. For instance, EB will continue to expand in nearby Quonset Point with the \$18 billion shipbuilding contract with the Navy. N.E. Tech has started the Shipbuilding Advanced Management Institute (SAMI) to provide that training for potential EB employees.

**How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?**

Skill requirements are not that high for job opportunities in retail trade, hospitality businesses, many positions at the airport and construction, all important employment sectors in Warwick. Compensation for those jobs is not that high, however. The general population does not have the skill sets for shipbuilding skills or higher positions in the health industry. N.E. Tech's SAMI program and the new clinical nursing program launched by the coalition of nursing programs will address that workforce need.

**Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.**

One example of the academic community coordinating efforts for career education is the RI Action Coalition for the Future of Nursing. Five institutions of higher learning joined together to launch a clinical nurse residency and mentoring program. The five colleges and universities are: University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, Community College of Rhode Island, Salve Regina University and St. Joseph's Hospital. Graduates of this program are expected to work in Warwick at the Kent Hospital and other health facilities throughout Rhode Island. N.E. Tech, with locations in Warwick, has 40 degree programs with a career preparation orientation. The Governor's Workforce Board has fully supported initiatives such as the SAMI program at N.E. Tech as well as cooperative efforts at defense contractors and other located at Quonset Point. By providing job opportunities to low and moderate-income residents of target neighborhoods, these efforts complement the efforts undertaken as part of the Consolidated Plan.

**Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?**

In the past, Warwick has cooperated with CEDS initiatives. Most recently, Warwick has worked with planners on the State of Rhode Island Economic Development Plan (the Plan), published in draft form in November 2014. The Plan was funded as part of the Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant to Rhode Island from HUD. Several key elements of the plan endorse and support economic development work in Warwick. First, a principal goal is to incorporate village-like amenities, services, and housing options for a mixed-age, mixed-income residential population. This goal is echoed in each of the village plans used by Warwick to develop the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plans. Secondly, the Plan endorses the interlink facility at T.F. Green Airport which is the heart of City Centre planning concept. Finally, the Plan endorses the expansion of T.F. Green Airport.

**If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.**

Business oriented improvements at the village level (streetscape, sidewalks, commercial façade improvements) supported by the Community Development Program are at the heart of the Consolidated Plan. Other City and regional economic initiatives will have a positive impact on the low and moderate-income neighborhoods in Warwick by providing job opportunities. These initiatives include continued expansion of City Centre and Quonset Point. The latter will include new positions at EB and other companies. Workforce support is provided by N.E. Tech with the SAMI program and the EB on-the-job training programs.

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

### **Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")**

Housing problems could include overcrowding, cost burden and condition of existing housing. While the City's neighborhoods have different gradations of housing problems, there are no census tracts with a concentration of a single type of housing problem or therefore multiple housing problems. For the purposes of this analysis a concentration of housing problems is understood as a census tract where over 50% of the households experience either substandard housing, overcrowding, > 30% cost burden or >50% cost burden.

While there is no serious concentration of housing problems in the City, the four target neighborhoods for community development have housing conditions that can be addressed. Those four target neighborhoods are: Oakland Beach, East Natick, Apponaug, and Pontiac Villages. Each of these neighborhoods has a master plan which is the source of information in this section.

### **Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (Include a definition of "concentration")**

The HUD definition of an area of minority concentration is a census tract in which the population of a racial/ethnic minority group exceeds 50% of the total population of that census tract. There are no census tracts in the City of Warwick that meet this definition. The *American Community Survey for 2007-2011* indicates that the following percentages of racial/ethnic minorities reside in Warwick: 1.7% African American; 2.3% Asian; 3.4% Hispanic/Latino (of any race).

### **What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?**

Each of the four target areas/neighborhoods is principally residential with a mix of village commercial uses. There are few heavy industrial uses in these neighborhoods.

Oakland Beach, in the southeast corner of the City, started as a vacation home neighborhood and become a neighborhood of year-round residences beginning in 1960. Housing remains affordable due to the modest home size and moderate density.

East Natick Village is also a water-oriented neighborhood with the Pawtuxet River running through it. Located in western Warwick, East Natick Village has its historic origin in the mill buildings along the river. Residences for the workers were located around the river and the original buildings. Additional residential development occurred following World War II.



Pontiac Village is located along the Pawtuxet River. Situated in the west part of the City, Pontiac Village has direct access to Interstate Highways 295 and 95. As with other villages in Warwick and Rhode Island, a mill along the Pawtuxet River started the historic settlement with additional residential and commercial development in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

Apponaug Village is home to Warwick's City Hall and Annex. Land uses include commercial, recreation, high density and medium density residential, institutional, commercial/industrial mixed and light industrial. The neighborhood includes Apponaug Cove.

### **Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

Oakland Beach Neighborhood: the major community asset is Oakland Beach, which stretches for approximately one-third of a mile. A parking lot for 110 vehicles makes this a City and area wide attraction. The City maintains the beach. Brush Neck Cove and Warwick Cove are community assets for boaters and fishermen. The City also has a recreation area and maintains a bike path. Stormwater management facilities protect the neighborhood from tidal surges and channel rainwater.

East Natick Village: community assets include the Pawtuxet River and water recreational opportunities, a bicycle path that runs through the neighborhood, Fr. Tirrochi Field and Baker Street School Memorial Park for both active and passive recreation. In addition, there is a newly constructed canoe launch that provides recreational access to the Pawtuxet River.

Pontiac Village: Pontiac Playground and several pocket parks provide active and passive recreation. Potter's Field Trail provides an additional amenity to the neighborhood. The Pontiac Free Library was built in 1957. The neighborhood is directly connected to Interstate Routes 295 and 95 and has a utility and local road network that is adequate but aging.

Apponaug Village: Apponaug Cove provides a sheltered inlet from Greenwich Bay for recreational boating and fishing. In addition to the City civic buildings, including the historic City Hall with its iconic tower, Apponaug also has O'Brien Field for active recreation, a branch of the Warwick Public Library and the Warwick Museum.

### **Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

Oakland Beach: the beach parking lot and roadways are in need of storm water facility improvements. Streetscape improvements will improve the neighborhood, encouraging residential and commercial investment. Housing issues will be addressed in part by the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program.

East Natick Village: the village businesses on East Avenue have had to compete with larger 'big box' stores so vacancies appear from time to time. 'Gateway' type of improvements will enhance the commercial character of this neighborhood. In a similar manner, streetscape improvements along other arterial roads such as Pontiac and West Pontiac Street will increase community pride and spur housing and commercial investment in the area.

Pontiac Village: the impact of nearby highways suggests traffic calming improvements for a safer and more livable neighborhood. Sidewalk construction and reconstruction, including accessibility improvements, is a priority for the neighborhood. Gateway improvements along Route 5 will give identity to the neighborhood and help increase private investment.

Apponaug Village: the strategic opportunity for community development comes with the \$30 million Apponaug Circulator Project through the Rhode Island Department of Transportation. This project will transform a circulator system into a safer road network, having the majority of traffic bypass the village instead of traveling through it. The project is scheduled to be completed in late 2017. Three strategic opportunities present themselves for complementary community development. A commercial façade improvement program will help businesses respond to the new road network. Streetscape improvements will improve the identification and marketing of the area, as well as convenience and safety for pedestrians. The Apponaug Mill Property will present attractive reuse possibilities that may be able to leverage community development financing.

## **V. Strategic Plan**

### **SP-05 Overview**

The Strategic Plan establishes priority needs and goals to address Warwick's most prominent needs, which were identified through the needs assessment and market analysis. These priority needs include: limited high quality and affordable housing opportunities; limited economic opportunities; aging public facilities and infrastructure and a decrease in available social services. The City has established the following goals to address the priority needs; residential rehabilitation, commercial rehabilitation, public facility improvements, public infrastructure improvements, basic services, services for special needs populations and health services.

The Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD), a division of the Warwick Planning Department, administers the City's CDBG program, including ensuring compliance through monitoring. OHCD works in partnership with local non-profits, state organizations and federal entities to effectively implement the CDBG program. Warwick expects to utilize approximately \$5.5 million in CDBG funds, over the next five years, to support the priority needs and goals defined in the Strategic Plan.

The OHCD allocates CDBG funds city wide for residential rehabilitation, public services and public facilities serving low- and moderate-income residents. CDBG funds to support commercial rehabilitation; parks, recreational and neighborhood facilities improvements; and public infrastructure improvements are only expended in the City's four target neighborhoods. The four target neighborhoods are: Oakland Beach, East Natick, Pontiac Village, and Apponaug Village.

The Warwick Housing Authority (WHA) has 517 units of public housing and 225 units of housing choice vouchers under lease. A total of 20 of these units are accessible to persons with disabilities. Additionally, the WHA provides reasonable modifications and accommodations to residents who have a disability. An active Resident Advisory Board as well as tenant representation on the WHA's Board of Directors promotes resident involvement.

The City is committed to utilizing the maximum allowable percentage of CDBG funds to support public services, including those services that reduce the number of persons living in poverty. Homeless providers are an essential part of this effort. Warwick's homeless providers subscribe to the "Housing First" model, which moves homeless individuals and families directly from shelters into permanent housing. The provision of permanent housing is considered the most effective way to shorten periods of homelessness and this type of housing comprises the greatest percentage of units operated by Warwick's homeless providers. The City will continue

to work with House of Hope CDC to add quality, permanent affordable housing units to the City's inventory.

Market conditions present barriers to affordable housing. For instance, the WHA has additional vouchers available but voucher holders cannot locate housing within the Fair Market Rent in Warwick. The OHCD is formulating a program with the WHA to provide financing incentives for rehabilitating housing units to qualify for the Housing Choice Voucher program.

Warwick's older housing stock contains potential lead based paint dangers. A total of 83% of owner-occupied and 73% of renter-occupied units were constructed prior to 1979; lead based paint was banned in 1978. The City aims to limit and eliminate lead based paint (LBP) hazards through education, with new affordable housing development and through the rehabilitation of existing housing.

## SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

### Geographic Area

1	<b>Area Name:</b>	Apponaug Village
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	The Village area is generally defined as the area encompassed by Gorton's Pond to the north, the Amtrak railroad right-of-way to the east, Greenwich Avenue and the former site of the Apponaug Company to the west and Apponaug Cove to the south.
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	The neighborhood is mixed commercial/residential land uses; the majority of the housing is in single family structures on small lots. A substantial number of retail and service businesses on the principal village roads provide some neighborhood service, but most are oriented to convenience shopping and the through-traveling motorist.
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	This target area was originally identified by its socio-economic and housing profile. The City has worked with this neighborhood and three others to identify housing and community development needs, priorities and projects through a neighborhood planning process. An extensive neighborhood plan was completed in 2010. City staff meets with neighborhood residents throughout the year to refine definition of need and involve residents with project implementation.
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	The community needs, as defined by the neighborhood plan, included the following: improve safety and accessibility for pedestrians, expand and revitalize business in the neighborhood, continue to enhance the character and intimate scale of the village, develop a well defined and attractive village center, establish a clear sense of arrival at the village edges, increase the amount and access to open space areas, preserve and protect wetlands, coves and beaches, manage the development of vacant properties, preserve the village as the center of city government, and maintain housing affordability and promote housing rehabilitation.

	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	<p>Apponaug Village is undergoing the Apponaug Circulator Project through the RI Department of Transportation. This \$30 million Circulator Project will reconfigure the principal roadways in the neighborhood; restructure accessibility to properties and viability to commercial enterprises. This work, scheduled to be completed in 2017, will give the City the opportunity to further stimulate economic development with efforts such as a façade improvement program and additional streetscape improvements. The City will be in a position to assist in reuse of properties including the Apponaug Mill with the possibility of affordable housing. The location of the House of Hope Community Development Corporation in the neighborhood also focuses attention on housing development and rehabilitation. The City's Housing Rehabilitation Program also addresses housing needs in the neighborhood.</p>
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	<p>The Circulator Project itself is somewhat of a barrier to improvement over the construction period, which extends to 2017. Accessibility will be challenging but the improvements will be significant and worth the temporary inconvenience. Traffic volume has been a significant barrier to community identity and residential cohesiveness by isolating parts of the neighborhood. The Circulator Project will diminish traffic impact.</p>
<b>2</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	East Natick Village
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	To the East, Route 2; to the North, Route 295; to the West, City boundary, West Warwick and Warwick; to the South, Brayton Avenue.
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	Housing in East Natick is primarily single family with some two-family homes. Route 2 forms the eastern boundary of the neighborhood with regional shopping uses. East Avenue is considered the village's main street with neighborhood commercial and services uses. Other commercial uses are on Pontiac and West Pontiac Streets.

	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	This target area was originally identified by its socio-economic and housing profile. The City has worked with this neighborhood and three others to identify housing and community development needs, projects and priorities through a neighborhood planning process. An extensive neighborhood plan was completed in 2009. City staff meets with neighborhood residents throughout the year to refine neighborhood needs and involve residents with project implementation.
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	The East Natick Village Master Plan identified the following needs: improve river access, open space and recreational space; improve the village gateway; improve pedestrian connections and trailways; improve streetscape and infrastructure improvements including sewer line expansions; implement traffic calming measures and a zoning overlay.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	The most immediate opportunities are gateway improvements on East Avenue to showcase the neighborhood and streetscape improvement along Pontiac and West Pontiac Streets. The City's Housing Rehabilitation Program also addresses housing needs in the neighborhood.
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	Because of the interstate highway network, this neighborhood is somewhat isolated from the rest of the City. The neighborhood is still recovering from flooding of the Pawtuxet River in 2010.
<b>3</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	Oakland Beach
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	To the West, Canfield Ave. and Brush Neck Cove; to the North, Route 117; to the East, Second Point Road and Warwick Cove; to the South, Warwick Cove. The neighborhood totals 472 acres.
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	The neighborhood's housing is single family; commercial uses include neighborhood business and waterfront commercial uses.

	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	This target area was originally identified by its socio-economic and housing profile. The City has worked with this neighborhood and three others to identify housing and community development needs through a neighborhood planning process. An extensive neighborhood plan was completed in 2010. City staff meets with neighborhood residents throughout the year to refine definition of need and involve residents with project implementation.
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	Needs identified in the neighborhood plan include: improve streetscapes, roadways, bridges, parking, and the bike path; improve storm water management and facilities; complete sewer connections; develop pocket parks; improve business storefronts; create business incentive programs; rebuild the carousel.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	Neighborhood consensus for Oakland Beach gave priority to storm water management improvement for parking and selected roadways. The City's Housing Rehabilitation Program will also addresses housing needs in the neighborhood.
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	The original construction of homes for vacation use is a challenge to housing quality. Smaller lot sizes also inhibit housing rehabilitation efforts.
<b>4</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	Pontiac Village
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	To the South and East, the Pawtuxet River; to the West, Route 5; to the North, the City boundary between Warwick and Cranston.
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	Route 5 on the western edge of the neighborhood is a heavily traveled commercial strip of malls, convenience service and automobile-oriented shopping areas that serve a regional market. The residential part of the neighborhood is predominantly single family homes. There are some multi-family homes in the neighborhood, including part of the Pontiac Mill, which is slated to be developed as a mixed-use development.



	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	This target area was originally identified by its socio-economic and housing profile. The City has worked with this neighborhood and three others to identify housing and community development needs, projects and priorities through a neighborhood planning process. An extensive neighborhood plan was completed in 2009. City staff meets with neighborhood residents throughout the year to refine definition of need and involve residents with project implementation.
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	The neighborhood plan identified the following needs: improve pedestrian safety, enhance recreational opportunities, develop a disaster plan, address community health and safety issues, enforce regulations, acquire/preserve valuable and vulnerable neighborhood properties, encourage police presence in community, preserve open spaces, and improve political accountability.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	Specific opportunities for Pontiac Village include sidewalk, streetscape and traffic calming improvements along Greenwich Ave.; gateway improvements to the neighborhood along Route 5. The City's Housing Rehabilitation Program also addresses housing needs in the neighborhood.
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	Mill buildings are an imposing presence in this neighborhood. Industrial architecture and scale makes re-use challenging. The neighborhood is still recovering from flooding of the Pawtuxet River in 2010.
5	<b>Area Name:</b>	City Wide
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	This area encompasses all of those parts of the City not included in the Oakland Beach, East Natick Village, Pontiac Village or Apponaug Village target areas described above.
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	Low- and moderate-income households are located throughout the City. For instance, opportunities for housing rehabilitation throughout the City will help ensure housing choice City wide.

<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	The community was consulted as part of the Consolidated Plan process. In particular, the non-targeted public hearings and consultations with non-profits indicated the need and opportunity project related to low- and moderate-income households throughout the City.
<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	The needs of the City are identified in the Needs Assessment section of the Consolidated Plan.
<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	Immediate opportunities for improvements are defined in the projects included in Section AP-38 of the Annual Action Plan.
<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	Barriers to improvements include insufficient funds, barriers to affordable housing (including the high cost of real estate) and others.

**Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas**

### **General Allocation Priorities**

#### **Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)**

The City of Warwick is committed to community development investment in target neighborhoods. These neighborhoods have the greatest needs, the greatest opportunity and underutilized community assets. Investments in infrastructure, open space and other improvements will create an inclusionary environment where residents of all income brackets can make use of public space. The City has four target neighborhoods: Oakland Beach, East Natick Village, Pontiac Village, and Apponaug Village. The City, through the Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD), has continued a long standing practice of neighborhood planning, based on extensive resident participation. Periodically, the City will complete neighborhood plans to detail needs, priorities and projects. Then, staff from the OHCD will meet on a continuing basis with neighborhood representatives to refine the priorities, plan and implement the projects.

Public service activities are eligible to serve low- and moderate-income persons and are selected in partnership with non-profit organizations serving Warwick based on their submission in a competitive process. Housing rehabilitation funds are expended throughout the City, based on the qualification of low- and moderate-income applicants. In a similar manner, funds to support the development of affordable housing will serve low- and moderate-income persons throughout the City, based on real estate opportunities and partnership agreements with non-profit housing developers.

## SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

### Priority Needs

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Limited high quality and affordable housing opportunities
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	City Wide
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Residential Rehabilitation
	<b>Description</b>	Warwick's lower income households need access to quality, affordable housing opportunities through the creation of new affordable housing units and the preservation of existing affordable housing. CHAS data shows that 71% of Warwick low-income households struggle with a housing problem related to affordability. This data also indicates a mismatch between residents' household income and available housing in Warwick; only 20% of the housing stock is affordable to households earning 80% of the AMI. The high percentage of older housing in Warwick is a contributing factor in the ability of many homeowners to be able to continue to afford to remain in their homes. Residential rehabilitation and the addition of new affordable units will help address these needs.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Safe, affordable housing is one of the most basic, universal needs of individuals and families. Sufficient affordable housing was cited as the greatest unmet need of homeless and lower income households in Warwick by local providers. The goals established in the <i>Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033</i> corroborate the need for additional affordable housing in the community. Existing demand for the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program as well as the affordable housing units created by House of Hope CDC, in partnership with the City, also support this need as a high priority throughout the next five years.

<b>2</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Limited economic opportunities
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Moderate Individuals
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Apponaug Village
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Commercial Rehabilitation
	<b>Description</b>	The City works to increase the local economy's capacity to create wealth for local residents, particularly in local areas that may have endured a concentrated effect due to the Great Recession, which began in 2007. Neighborhoods are strengthened by economic development for local businesses, jobs that are stable and higher paying, an increased tax base, and diversification for the local economy.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	One factor for the relative priority is the continued effects of the Great Recession, which began in 2007. Over the past six years, Rhode Island has one of the highest unemployment rates in the county. The unemployment rate in RI was 7.1% in November, 2014. This compares to the national rate of 5.8% at the same time. Another factor is opportunity for economic development. For instance, the City plans a program for façade improvement in Apponaug Village to complement the Apponaug Circulator Project.
<b>3</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Aging public facilities and infrastructure
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Oakland Beach East Natick Village Pontiac Village Apponaug Village
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public facility improvements Public infrastructure improvements
	<b>Description</b>	City investment in well-used public facilities and aging infrastructure is continuous and essential to serve the community. Neighborhood centers, senior centers and youth centers provide a way for Warwick to meet the educational, recreational and nutritional needs of youth, families and seniors. Homeless facilities in Warwick, including the Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center and the RI Family Shelter, serve a regional population. Safe, enjoyable recreational facilities are essential to creating a quality living environment. Improvements to streets and sidewalks remove barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities and enhance safety for drivers, pedestrians and cyclists.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The master plans for Warwick's four target neighborhoods: Pontiac Village, East Natick Village, Apponaug Village and Oakland Beach identify specific public facility, infrastructure and park improvements within each neighborhood boundary. Results of the resident survey conducted for the <i>Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033</i> support the improvement and creation of recreational amenities city wide. Survey respondents also point to the need for targeted infrastructure improvements, in particular street improvements that integrate features for pedestrians and cyclists. A high volume of local roads and pedestrian facilities are in noncompliance with accessibility requirements for persons with disabilities.
4	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	City Wide
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Basic services Services for Special Needs Populations Health Services

	<b>Description</b>	Warwick has a strong, capable network of providers serving the City's lowest income population and those at highest risk of homelessness. The public services offered by these organizations reduce the number of individuals and families living in poverty and prevent homelessness. This approach applies a continuum of community services to systematically address emergency needs (i.e. shelter and nutrition) and provide the necessary tools for achieving self-reliance (training, education, childcare). Elderly, victims of domestic violence, persons with disabilities, individuals recovering from substance abuse and persons with mental illness are among the non-homeless special needs populations served by the City through this priority.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The provision of public services to Warwick's most vulnerable population is a core tenet of the City's Community Development Program. The "Warwick 13", a collective effort of Warwick public service providers to increase the effectiveness of the delivery of those services to their clients, enables the City to invest resources efficiently. Although the demand for these services is increasing, providers are challenged by decreasing state, federal and local funding. The investment of CDBG resources plays an important role in leveraging additional funding sources to maximize the number of beneficiaries served by each program.

**Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary**

## SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

### Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City of Warwick will not be pursuing this activity.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City of Warwick will not be pursuing this activity.
New Unit Production	Rental and homeownership opportunities in Warwick are not always well aligned with its residents' wants and needs. New housing construction has increased recently after overcoming the effects since the height of the Great Recession in 2009. Most new construction is market rate, single family homes. There is significant need for more affordable units; over 98% of households reporting one housing need indicated a housing cost burden greater than 30% of their income. In 2012-2013 the City had over 2,000 units of affordable housing. The majority of this housing was for elderly households. There is a significant need for affordable family housing. Residents' demand for housing type has changed since the bulk of the City housing stock was developed in the 1950's through the 1980's. During the City's Comprehensive Planning process in 2012 residents expressed their desire for "walkable, village-like, mixed use environments and transit oriented development."
Rehabilitation	The housing stock in Warwick is aged. According to 2007-2011 CHAS data 83% of owner-occupied and 73% of renter-occupied units were constructed prior to 1979. The age of the housing stock has implications on the need for housing (owner and renter-occupied) rehabilitation and lead abatement. Detrimental housing conditions were experienced by 46% of renters and 35% of homeowners, according to 2007-2011 CHAS data. Consultation with community stakeholders indicates that there is a particular need for affordable rental and homeowner units with three and four bedrooms and that lower income households frequently tolerate poor quality housing.



Acquisition, including preservation	<p>The rising cost of housing and the tight rental market require strategic intervention from the City to maintain and increase high quality and affordable housing in Warwick. There is an insufficient amount of affordable housing to meet the demands of Warwick's lower income households. The high cost of rental housing in Warwick, which stands above the State average, is listed as the greatest unmet need of lower income households by local service and housing providers. This gap between the cost of housing and the buying/rental power of lower income families is expected to persist during the next five years. Data generated by HousingWorks RI suggests that there is an affordability gap between the average salary of private sector jobs in Warwick and the cost of housing in the City. CHAS data indicates a lack of affordable housing for lower income households in Warwick. There are 7,665 households earning 50% of the AMFI and only 1,946 housing units affordable to this population. A total of 13,035 households earn 80% of the AMFI but there are only 7,391 units affordable to these households. Rental units comprise the majority of the housing stock that is affordable to these households.</p>
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**Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions**

## SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

### Introduction

The Consolidated Plan utilizes entitlement funds and other financial resources to address the City's community development priority needs and goals. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are the only formula grant received by the City of Warwick. Over the next five years, the City of Warwick anticipates receiving over \$4,250,000 in CDBG funds. An additional \$1,290,000 in program income and prior year funds will be utilized to address priority needs and goals, for a total budget of \$5,540,000. The Warwick Housing Authority receives capital improvement funds that address affordable housing needs in the City. Three Warwick homeless providers: House of Hope CDC, The Rhode Island Family Shelter, and Westbay Community Action Inc. receive McKinney-Vento funds through the RI Continuum of Care to address homelessness needs in the region.

### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$866,456	\$100,000	\$160,000	\$1,126,456	\$5,540,000	CDBG resources will fund a variety of projects, including: housing rehabilitation, economic development, public facility and infrastructure improvements and public services.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Continuum of Care	public - federal	Other	\$366,499	0	0	\$366,499	\$1,465,796	Continuum of Care funds for permanent housing for the homeless. These funds represent the portion of the RI CoC funds awarded to Warwick homeless providers.
Public Housing Capital Fund	public - federal	Housing	\$528,800	0	0	\$528,800	\$2,115,200	The Warwick Housing Authority receives public housing capital funds to complete improvements to existing federal public housing authority units and developments.

**Table 49 - Anticipated Resources**

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied**

House of Hope, The Rhode Island Family Shelter, and Westbay Community Action Inc. receive McKinney-Vento funds through the RI Continuum of Care. In January, 2015, these homeless facilities were awarded \$366,449 in funds. It is expected that an additional \$1,465,796 in McKinney-Vento funds will be awarded to these providers during the next five years.

In 2015, the WHA will receive \$528,800 in Capital Improvement funds. It is expected that the Warwick Housing Authority (WHA) will receive an additional \$2,115,200 in Capital Improvement Funds during the next five years. These funds support the City's priority to address limited quality and affordable housing opportunities.

Applicants submitting a proposed project for CDBG funding are required to show federal, state and local resources that will be used to support the activity. Public service sub-recipients funded in 2015 leveraged a total of \$4,945,500 from the following agencies and sources: the United Way, Administration for Children & Families (Office of Community Services), U.S. Department of Justice (Office on Violence Against Women), U.S. Department of Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, RI Department of Elder Affairs, RI Department of Human Services, RI Department of Education, RI Department of Corrections, RI Department of Children, Youth and Families; RI Housing, RI Legislature, municipal grants, private foundations and donations. Westbay Community Action Inc.'s Home Repair Program leverages over \$1 million in funds from National Grid and the U.S. Department of Human Services.

**If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan**

Warwick does not own any public property that will be used in the community development program over the next five years.

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Warwick Office of Housing & Community Development	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Buttonwoods Center	Government	Non-homeless special needs Planning public services	Jurisdiction
Pilgrim Senior Center	Government	Non-homeless special needs Planning public services	Jurisdiction
Warwick 13	Other	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning public services	Jurisdiction
RI Coalition for the Homeless	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Planning	State
RI Continuum of Care	Continuum of care	Homelessness Planning	State
Warwick Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
House of Hope Community Development Corporation	CHDO	Homelessness Ownership Rental public services	State

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
The Kent Center	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
RI FAMILY SHELTER	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	State
WESTBAY COMMUNITY ACTION	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Region
Bridgemark	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	State
Boys & Girls Clubs of Warwick	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction

**Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

### **Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

The Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD), a division of the Warwick Planning Department, is the lead agency for the administration of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. For the past 15 years, the OHCD has developed and managed a diversity of programs that respond to the greatest needs of Warwick's lower income population. The strength of the CDBG program is due in large part to the long standing partnerships OHCD has developed with local, state and federal entities. The "Warwick 13", a collaborative effort of local social service providers working to address the housing and service needs of Warwick residents, has also been instrumental in effective program delivery.

**Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services**

<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>	<b>Available in the Community</b>	<b>Targeted to Homeless</b>	<b>Targeted to People with HIV</b>
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	X
Mobile Clinics	X		X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
<b>Other</b>			
Other			X

**Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary**

**Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)**

Warwick has a strong network of service providers, five of which are involved in the State's only Continuum of Care (CoC). These organizations include: House of Hope CDC, Kent County Housing Services, Rhode Island Family Shelter, the Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center and Westbay Community Action, Inc (Westbay). In addition to working collectively as part of the CoC, many of these providers collaborate as part of the "Warwick 13" to better serve their clients through program development, referrals and the elimination of unnecessary service duplication.

Westbay is one of seven community action programs in the State, a network that enables the organization to serve the Warwick community with extensive regional resources. Similarly, Warwick residents benefit from the local presence and statewide resources of other organizations like Ocean State Center for Independent Living, the Rhode Island Center for Law and Public Policy as well as Bridgemark Addiction Recovery Services. Although Warwick is not a recipient of HOPWA funds, many of the City's services targeted to the homeless also apply to persons living with HIV/AIDS. AIDS Care Ocean State is the only AIDS Service Organization in Rhode Island that offers both housing and services specifically designed for persons living with HIV/AIDS. Presently ACOS has approximately seven Warwick clients.

**Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above**

The City of Warwick and local service providers achieve a comprehensive approach to homeless prevention, street outreach and supportive services. However, the increasing demand and shrinking state, federal and local funding continues to be a challenge for these providers. A recent reallocation of state funding dramatically decreased resources available for financial literacy, tenant-landlord counseling and rental assistance; all are important tools for homeless prevention. Since FY2006 there has been a 79% decrease in community senior service grant funding, administered by the Rhode Island Department of Elder Affairs. Securing funding for supportive services is cited as one of the greatest organizational challenges by Warwick homeless providers. Although there are transportation services available in the community, organizations serving seniors, persons with disabilities and individuals recovering from substance abuse, note that the current demand exceeds the available capacity.

The statewide implementation of discharge planning by state health facilities is an area that requires improvement. There have been multiple incidences of medically fragile individuals dropped off by health care facilities at House of Hope CDC's shelters. RI Family Shelter also reports that families as well as new moms and children have been released from the hospital into homelessness. There have been repeated occurrences of homeless, medically fragile persons living with HIV released from the hospital in the evening, making it nearly impossible for them to gain admittance into an emergency shelter.



**Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs**

The City of Warwick will continue to utilize local and federal funds, including CDBG funds to support programs for the homeless, near homeless and non-homeless special needs. Over the next five years, the City remains committed to allocate the maximum allowable percentage of CDBG funds to public services. Transwrick, the City's free transportation service for seniors and persons with disabilities, will remain in operation and the City will continue to advocate for the enhancement of public transportation on the local level. Going forward, the Warwick Human Service Department will meet regularly with the "Warwick 13" to increase the exchange of information between local providers and the City.

The Health and Housing Stability Committee of the Rhode Island Continuum of Care is charged with working with state institutions to address discharge-planning issues. As part of the CoC structure, Warwick homeless providers will advocate for improvement in discharge planning by health care facilities. Providers will continue striving to work collaboratively by leveraging relationships they develop through inter-agency planning and coordination bodies, such as the "Warwick 13."

## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Residential Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	City Wide	Limited high quality and affordable housing	CDBG: \$890,000	Rental units constructed: 1 Household Housing Unit  Rental units rehabilitated: 6 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 220 Household Housing Unit
2	Commercial Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Apponaug Village	Limited economic opportunities	CDBG: \$40,000	Businesses assisted: 4 Businesses Assisted
3	Public facility improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide	Aging public facilities and infrastructure	CDBG: \$800,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2864 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Public infrastructure improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Oakland Beach East Natick Village Apponaug Village	Aging public facilities and infrastructure	CDBG: \$300,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7826 Persons Assisted
5	Basic services	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City Wide	Decrease in available social services	CDBG: \$540,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1965 Persons Assisted
6	Services for Special Needs Populations	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City Wide	Decrease in available social services	CDBG: \$200,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1195 Persons Assisted
7	Health Services	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City Wide	Decrease in available social services	CDBG: \$50,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 275 Persons Assisted

**Table 52 – Goals Summary**

## Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Residential rehabilitation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Residential rehabilitation in multi and single- unit structures. Energy efficiency improvements, lead based paint hazards, historic preservation and rehabilitation acquisition are addressed in this goal.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Commercial rehabilitation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Rehabilitation of commercial/industrial properties.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public facility improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Improvements to senior centers, centers for people with disabilities; health facilities homeless facilities; youth and childcare centers and park and recreational facilities.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public infrastructure improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Flood drainage, street and sidewalk improvements.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Basic services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support of senior, legal, youth, transportation and childcare services.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Services for special needs populations
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support of substance abuse services and services for victims of domestic violence and abused children.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Health Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support of health and mental health services.

**Table 53 – Goals Descriptions**

**Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)**

The City of Warwick anticipates working in partnership with local non-profits to provide affordable housing to three moderate-income households through rehabilitation acquisition.

## **SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)**

### **Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)**

The Warwick Housing Authority (WHA) has 517 units of public housing. The WHA also has 225 units of housing choice vouchers under lease. There is no Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

The WHA has 20 accessible units available to families with disabilities who may want to transfer from another WHA unit, or to families with accessibility issues on the waiting list. The WHA will also assist residents with in-home renovations for accessibility, including stability devices in the bathroom. One unit in the project based Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher units is fully accessible. The WHA will also make accessibility improvements to units to assist families aging in place. The WHA has found over the recent past that when an accessible unit becomes available, the waiting list did not have households with disabilities who also wanted an accessible unit. In those instances, the WHA approaches other housing authorities and non-profits that work with people with disabilities, such as the Ocean State Center for Independent Living (OSCIL) to solicit applications. That outreach has not often been successful.

The WHA will continue to improve developments for external access to housing for those with disabilities. For any maintenance projects, accessibility is a priority. The WHA does not have plans to increase the number of accessible units since the WHA has found that when accessible units are available, households with disabilities are not often available on the waiting list and households without disabilities do not favor accessible units. New construction of public housing will undertake a scoping and coverage assessment to determine all state and federal accessibility requirements. The construction of the Shawomet housing development included an accessible office for the WHA staff, WHA residents and the general public.

### **Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

The WHA has a Resident Advisory Board (RAB) that meets once a year or when important issues arise. WHA staff present a full agenda to the RAB with an update on operational policies and modernization projects. When issues are brought up, the staff addresses them immediately and responds to board members on the resolution. In addition, there is one resident who sits on the Board of Directors of the WHA. Tenant associations are active in several developments. Activity of tenant associations depends on the interest of the tenants and sensitive issues that may arise, leading to activation of an association that may have been dormant. Staff is always supportive and will attend meetings when invited.

The WHA encourages residents to consider homeownership, when appropriate. The Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program assists residents to increase their earned income and reduce their dependency on welfare assistance and rental subsidies. Presently, the WHA has 21 families in the FSS program, which can lead to homeownership.

**Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?**

No

**Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation**

No

## **SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)**

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

Significant barriers to affordable housing in Warwick concern the Housing Choice Voucher program at the Warwick Housing Authority (WHA). Allowable fair market rents are below the average rents in Warwick as reported by Zillow, a real estate survey company.

Another public policy that has had an effect on affordable housing is the expansion of the T.F. Green Airport. In 2011, the Rhode Island Airport Corporation (the Airport) was given permission to extend a runway 1,500 feet to a total length of 8,700 feet. The City estimates that over time, the Airport has taken 1,800 units of affordable housing through expansions.

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The City has worked with the House of Hope Community Development Corporation and other non-profits to build and rehabilitate affordable housing. The City plans on continuing that program of support for development of future affordable housing units, which is primarily for families. The Warwick Housing Authority's (WHA) policy in the past for public housing has been for the development of housing for the elderly. If public housing funds become available in the future, the WHA should consider new family housing.

As noted, Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) participants who have a certificate issued by the WHA face a barrier in the market place because of rent levels. The City is formulating a program to overcome that barrier. The City expects to offer favorable renovation financing to owners of housing units to who can qualify as HCV landlords.

While new multi-family housing cannot be built as a right within any zoning districts (City Council approval is required), the City will give a density bonus for multi-family developments that include 15% for low-income or elderly tenants.

The City's tax policy recognizes the special status of the elderly and persons with disabilities, assisting them to lower the costs of maintaining their residence in Warwick. An exemption is provided in valuation for seniors and those with disabilities.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

### **Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs**

The primary method of outreach to homeless people in Warwick is through the United Way's 2-1-1 system. The 2-1-1 system receives approximately 3,000 calls per month from individuals and families seeking emergency housing assistance. United Way is a shelter clearing housing and as such contacts homeless shelters for individuals twice daily to determine availability of beds. Usually there are enough beds for homeless individuals available throughout the State to meet demand. There are significantly less emergency housing beds available for homeless families. As family beds become available these shelters contact 2-1-1. There are private organizations, which do limited street outreach in Warwick. The Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center provides targeted outreach services to victims of domestic violence, including those who are homeless, through a 24-hour hotline.

2-1-1 and the emergency shelters in Warwick pursue a "Housing First" model. The 2-1-1 system conducts initial assessments with homeless individuals and connects them with the most appropriate emergency shelter. From there, respective shelters, such as House of Hope CDC's Operation First Step Men and Women, conduct a Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decisions Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) assessment to determine the most appropriate next level of housing and services assistance. The 2-1-1 system conducts a more comprehensive assessment with families. As there is almost always a waiting list for families in emergency shelters, operators frequently help callers identify other alternatives. The RI Family Shelter conducts family VI-SPDAT assessments with all new clients.

### **Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

Homeless housing providers in Warwick follow the "Housing First" model and work to "meet people where they are." As discussed in the Market Analysis section there are 19 homeless housing assistance projects in Warwick. Of those 19 projects four are emergency shelter and transitional housing; that is, of 183 total beds counted in the most recent 2014 housing inventory, 70 were in emergency shelters and transitional housing.

Emergency shelters in Warwick address the needs of their clients through a system of engagement to build a trusting relationship with clients. The shelters provide assessment triage and long-term planning and support. They identify obstacles and address them one at a time. This approach can have a quick impact for some clients and for others it can take longer.

### **Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to**



**permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.**

The majority of homeless housing resources in Warwick are in permanent supportive housing. These homeless housing providers provide a range of supportive services from full- and part-time in house social workers to referrals to assist clients' progression into independent living. Providers throughout Warwick agree that the rapid rehousing program through Crossroads Rhode Island was highly effective at shortening periods of homelessness. There is also consensus that effective case management by case managers and social workers shortens periods of homelessness. To facilitate homeless individuals' and families' access to affordable housing, homeless housing providers assist clients in identifying, completing and following up on applications for subsidized housing. Providers take extreme care to transition clients into sustainable situations. When clients transition to affordable housing, providers strive to encourage self-sufficiency while keeping a line of communication open should a crisis arise.

**Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs.**

Homeless housing and service providers in Warwick work to be good partners by keeping lines of communication open and participating in planning and coordinating entities such as the statewide Continuum of Care (CoC), the RI Coalition for the Homeless and the "Warwick 13." Not many resources are being directed toward proactively preventing homelessness, due in part to recent reductions in state resources, as described in the Institutional Delivery section of the Strategic Plan. Diversion is the most frequently used tool to prevent homelessness and this requires some level of crisis to initiate a contact with the institutional delivery system. The City uses CDBG monies to support anti-poverty programs, such as Westbay's education, job training and childcare programs, which help get households on the road toward financial security, and avoiding homelessness.

## **SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)**

### **Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards**

The City works to address lead based paint (LBP) hazards and increase access to housing safe from LBP hazards in four ways. First the City works with non-profit developers to produce affordable housing in Warwick. Whether new or rehabilitated, this newly developed housing is safe from LBP hazards.

Second, the City, through the Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD), administers a Housing Rehabilitation program which offers below-market rate loans to homeowners for completion of critical renovations to the house. The Housing Rehabilitation Program is funded through the CDBG revolving loan fund. Homeowners use these funds to complete renovations that result in lead-safe environments.

Third, OHCD has an effective relationship for housing rehabilitation with the Lead Safe & Healthy Homes Program at Rhode Island Housing, called LeadSafe Homes. This Program offers forgivable loans for qualified participants to make homes lead safe. RI Housing will leave the homeowner with a lead safe certificate. Often, OHCD makes an immediate referral to LeadSafe Homes program when LBP is discovered in a home.

Fourth, OHCD and RI Housing collaborate to educate the public about LBP hazards. This education is effective in several ways. The individual household is educated, when a housing rehabilitation job is considered. The staff of any non-profit working on housing issues in Warwick is well aware of LBP hazards and passes the information on to their clients, whether they are clients receiving housing services or not. For instance, Westbay Community Action, Inc. (Westbay), with over 7,000 households served each year, regularly distributes information on LBP. Further, Westbay targets this information to certain clients, such as those receiving benefits through the Woman, Infants and Children program. Finally, OHCD, RI Housing and the Rhode Island Department of Health (HEALTH) collectively educate the general public. This may be at small City gatherings or pervasive media campaigns. The HEALTH Program is called Healthy Homes and Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention.

### **How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?**

The State of Rhode Island Department of Health (HEALTH) monitors blood lead levels throughout the State. In 2012 the Centers for Disease Control adopted a more conservative blood lead level to positively diagnose lead poisoning, greater than 5 µg/dL. Rhode Island quickly followed suite and adopted this new standard. HEALTH's "Healthy Housing Data Book" published in 2012, reports that even low levels of lead poisoning "have been associated with measurable changes in children's mental development and behavior." In Warwick in 2011, 42

children under the age of six years old tested positive for lead poisoning, which is 2.8% of all children tested. At that time for all new positive lead blood poisoning cases in Rhode Island, 1.8% were in Warwick.

**How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?**

Procedures for the City's Housing Rehabilitation program are explicit concerning lead testing. If lead paint is discovered in the housing unit, OHCD will take appropriate action with the possibility of several actions: refer the client to RI Housing, address the issue directly with RI Housing, address the issue as a client of the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program only, or simply educate the occupant(s) and owner. The outcome of action after the testing depends on several factors, including the presence of a child age six or younger (immediate action), the income qualification of the household and the interest of the household in addressing the issue. The lead testing protocols are in place for any housing rehabilitated in partnership with a non-profit. Any affordable housing units assisted by the City of Warwick will be lead safe.

## **SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)**

### **Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families**

The (2007-2011) *American Community Survey* indicates 4.8 percent of families and 7.5 percent of individuals in Warwick are living below the poverty line. The Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD) staff administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program and utilizes CDBG funds to reduce these households living below the poverty line.

The City's Rehabilitation Program, funded with CDBG funds, assists lower income homeowners with safety, energy efficiency and accessibility improvements that enable them to live in their homes affordably. CDBG funds also support Westbay Community Action Inc.'s (Westbay) home repair program; assisting approximately 35 lower income households each year. OHCD partners with The House of Hope CDC in the organization's capacity as a Community Housing Development Organization to create rental and homeowner housing for lower income households. House of Hope CDC's multi-faceted role as a homeless provider and housing developer, enables the organization to help formerly homeless families and individuals transition out of poverty.

A total of 15 percent of Warwick's CDBG allocation supports public services, including childcare, transportation, senior care and other services that help move families and individuals out of poverty. OHCD partners with Westbay, the region's anti-poverty agency, to fund basic services. Westbay's service model addresses client emergency needs before connecting them to educational, childcare and training opportunities which enable them to achieve economic self-sufficiency. CDBG funds also support similar services for homeless and victims of domestic violence provided by House of Hope CDC and the Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center.

Transwikk, the City's free transportation service for low-income seniors and persons with disabilities connects these populations with services, job training and employment. The City also supports the provisions of Section 3 by encouraging contractors working on large contracts to train, hire and subcontract with low- and moderate-income residents in Warwick.

### **How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan**

The *City of Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033* supports policies for the development of affordable scattered site housing for families and the implementation of an affordable housing plan. Enhanced public transportation services, which provide essential, low cost connections to jobs in the region, is another policy initiative identified by the *City of Warwick Comprehensive Plan 2033*. The City of Warwick is involved in *RhodeMap RI*, a regional effort which will generate a statewide housing plan to address the housing needs of Rhode Island's lower income

population. Many of the initial findings of RhodeMap RI's Housing Committee coincide with the housing needs of Warwick's lower income households.

## **SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230**

**Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements**

The City's Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD) ensures compliance with federal CDBG regulations through a comprehensive monitoring process. The OHCD monitors sub-recipients and monitors completed CDBG funded projects for compliance with related federal requirements and beneficiary eligibility.

"Pre-Award Conferences" are required for all sub-recipients. The OHCD reviews program and record keeping requirements with the entity receiving federal funding. A written agreement that outlines the scope of the activities, performance criteria and length of funding period is required. Payment requests must be submitted with supporting documentation which may include time sheets, certified payroll records, affordable housing restrictions, income documentation, and corresponding bills and/or cash receipts.

The OHCD conducts on-site monitoring as needed during the program year. These visits are prioritized by determining if any organizations are considered high-risk. High-risk sub-recipients include: new (first-year) sub-recipients; those with high staff turnover; sub-recipients with previous compliance or performance problems; sub-recipients executing complex activities for the first time. Sub-recipients' files are reviewed for compliance with all regulations governing its administrative, financial, procurement and programmatic operations. Sub-recipients are also monitor in respect to their performance objectives.

Any construction work has periodic and final inspections. Proper documentation of expenditures, appropriate wages and satisfactory completion of work must be submitted prior to the expenditure of CDBG funds for public facility improvements. The City's agreements for construction include all necessary information for Davis Bacon including: HUD Form 4010 – Federal Labor Standards Provisions, U.S. Department of Labor Payroll forms, the appropriate wage determination, reference to the "Notice to All Employees" poster, to be posted at job site, reference to the "Contractor's Guide to Prevailing Wage Requirements for Federally-Assisted Construction Projects." The City also ensures compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, particularly for multi-family housing.

Recipients of HUD funds in excess of \$200,000 and individual contracts or subcontracts in excess of \$100,000 are subject to Section 3. Any contract in excess of \$100,000 will require a Section 3 plan from the contractor; OHCD will monitor that plan to ensure that businesses

employed and individuals hired are used to the greatest extent possible as delineated in that plan. OHCD also will give a preference to bidders which are Small Business Enterprises (SBE's), Minority Based Enterprises (MBE's) and Women- Owned Enterprises (WBE's).

Warwick has also adopted a Conflict of Interest Policy for the Community Development Block Grant Program that is in compliance with the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Title 24, Part 570.11.

## **VI. Annual Action Plan**

### **Expected Resources**

#### **AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)**

##### **Introduction**

The 2015 Annual Action Plan utilizes entitlement funds and other financial resources to address the City's community development priority needs and goals. CDBG funds are the only formula grant received by the City of Warwick. The City of Warwick anticipates receiving \$866,456 in CDBG funds in 2015. An additional \$260,000 in program income and prior year funds will be utilized to address priority needs and goals, for a total budget of \$1,126,456. The Warwick Housing Authority receives capital improvement funds that address affordable housing needs in the City. Three Warwick homeless providers: House of Hope CDC, The Rhode Island Family Shelter, and Westbay Community Action Inc. receive McKinney-Vento funds through the RI Continuum of Care to address homelessness needs in the region.



## Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public-federal		\$866,456	100,000	\$160,000	\$1,126,456	\$5,540,000	CDBG resources will fund a variety of projects, including: administration, housing rehabilitation, economic development, public facility and infrastructure improvements and public services.
Public Housing Capital Fund	Public-federal		\$528,800			\$528,800	\$2,115,200	The Warwick Housing Authority receives public housing capital funds to complete improvements to existing federal public housing authority units and developments.
Continuum of Care	Public-federal		\$366,449			\$366,449	\$1,465,796	Continuum of Care funds for permanent housing for the homeless. These funds represent the portion of the RI CoC funds awarded to Warwick homeless providers.

**Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table**

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied**

House of Hope CDC, The Rhode Island Family Shelter, and Westbay Community Action Inc. receive McKinney-Vento funds through the RI Continuum of Care. In January, 2015, these homeless facilities were awarded \$366,449; these funds will be utilized in 2015.

In 2015, the Warwick Housing Authority will receive \$528,800 for capital improvements. These funds support the City's priority to address limited quality and affordable housing opportunities.

Applicants submitting a proposed project for CDBG funding are required to show federal, state and local resources that will be used to support the activity. Public service sub-recipients funded in 2015 leveraged a total of \$4,945,500 from the following agencies and sources: the United Way, Administration for Children & Families (Office of Community Services), U.S. Department of Justice (Office on Violence Against Women), U.S. Department of Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, RI Department of Elder Affairs, RI Department of Human Services, RI Department of Education, RI Department of Corrections, RI Department of Children, Youth and Families; RI Housing, RI Legislature, municipal grants, private foundations and donations. Westbay Community Action Inc.'s Home Repair Program leverages over \$1 million in funds from National Grid and the U.S. Department of Human Services.

The City of Warwick does not receive ESG or HOME funds.

**If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan**

Warwick does not own any public property that will be used in the community development program over the next year.

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
<b>1</b>	Residential Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	City Wide	Limited high quality and affordable housing	CDBG: \$185,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 2 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 60 Household Housing Unit
<b>2</b>	Commercial Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide	Limited economic opportunities	CDBG: \$10,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 1 Business
<b>3</b>	Public facility improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide	Aging public facilities and infrastructure	CDBG: \$263,404	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 437 Persons Assisted
<b>4</b>	Public infrastructure improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	East Natick Village	Aging public facilities and infrastructure	CDBG: \$100,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1188 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Basic services	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Oakland Beach City Wide	Decrease in available social services	CDBG: \$93,288	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 622 Persons Assisted
6	Services for Special Needs Populations	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City Wide	Decrease in available social services	CDBG: \$41,640	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 311 Persons Assisted
7	Health Services	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City Wide	Decrease in available social services	CDBG: \$9,124	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted

**Table 55 – Goals Summary**

## Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Residential rehabilitation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Residential rehabilitation in multi and single- unit structures. Energy efficiency improvements, lead based paint hazards, historic preservation and rehabilitation acquisition are addressed in this goal.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Commercial rehabilitation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Rehabilitation of commercial/industrial properties.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public facility improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Improvements to senior centers, centers for people with disabilities; health facilities homeless facilities; youth and childcare centers and park and recreational facilities.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public infrastructure improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Flood drainage, street and sidewalk improvements.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Basic services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support of senior, legal, youth, transportation and child care services.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Services for special needs populations
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support of substance abuse services and services for victims of domestic violence and abused children.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Health Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support of health and mental health services.

**Table 56 – Goals Descriptions**

## Projects

### AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

#### Introduction

The projects funded in the 2015 Annual Action Plan meet the needs of low- and moderate-income individuals and households. Public facility activities will address building and site improvements in homeless facilities, a child development center, and a treatment facility for individuals with substance addictions. Housing activities include a home repair program. Public service projects comprise 15% of Warwick's CDBG grant for 2015 and are designed to serve low- and moderate-income individuals and families, including seniors, youth, children, persons with disabilities and victims of domestic abuse. Sidewalk and street improvements will be undertaken in the City's East Natick target neighborhood.

#### Projects

#	Project Name
1	City of Warwick - Planning and Administration
2	City of Warwick - Home Improvement Program
3	City of Warwick - Rehab Administration
4	City of Warwick – Business Façade Program
5	Bridgemark Addiction Recovery Services - Transitional Housing Maintenance
6	House of Hope CDC - Social Service Program
7	House of Hope CDC - Women's Shelter Facility Upgrades
8	Day One - RI Children's Advocacy Program
9	Child, Inc. - Head Start Transportation
10	Child, Inc. - Facility & Site Improvements
11	Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center, Inc. - Victim Safety & Self Sufficiency
12	Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center, Inc. - Facility Renovation
13	Kent Center, Inc. - Victims of Trauma
14	Cornerstone Adult Services - Activities for Persons w/Alzheimer's
15	RI Family Shelter - Case Management
16	RI Family Shelter - Parking & Drainage Improvements
17	Boys & Girls Clubs of Warwick - Oakland Beach Branch Operations
18	Westbay Community Action, Inc. - Children's Center Case Manager
19	Westbay Community Action, Inc. - Home Repair Program
20	Westbay Community Action, Inc. - Warwick Case Management
21	EAST NATICK MASTER PLAN
22	Comprehensive Community Action, Inc. - Nurse Care Management Chronic Disease

**Table 57 - Project Information**

**Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs**

The majority of Warwick's projects, including public service, housing, public facility and public infrastructure activities, are selected through a competitive process. All of the CDBG projects and programs funded in 2015 were chosen because they address the high priority needs identified by the City through the needs assessment. The greatest obstacle to meeting underserved needs is insufficient funds. Projects selected for CDBG funding were prioritized, in part, on the project applicants' ability to maximize the utilization of non-CDBG funds and services to serve the greatest number of beneficiaries.

## AP-38 Project Summary

### Project Summary Information

1	<b>Project Name</b>	City of Warwick - Planning and Administration
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Residential Rehabilitation Commercial Rehabilitation Public facility improvements Public infrastructure improvements Basic services Services for Special Needs Populations Health Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Limited high quality and affordable housing Limited economic opportunities Aging public facilities and infrastructure Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$193,000
	<b>Description</b>	General management, oversight and coordination of the City's Community Development Block Grant Program.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will benefit low/moderate income residents throughout the City of Warwick.
	<b>Location Description</b>	3275 Post Road, Warwick, RI 02886
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Program administration
2	<b>Project Name</b>	City of Warwick - Home Improvement Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Residential Rehabilitation
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Limited high quality and affordable housing
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Provide low interest Home Repair loans to income eligible households through the revolving loan fund.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 10 low/moderate income households will benefit from this project.
	<b>Location Description</b>	3275 Post Road, Warwick, RI 02886



	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will provide emergency and non-emergency repairs to homes including heating systems, plumbing, windows, doors, electrical wiring, natural gas piping/fixtures, roofing, siding, stairways and flooring.
<b>3</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	City of Warwick - Rehab Administration
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Residential Rehabilitation
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Limited high quality and affordable housing
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$131,000
	<b>Description</b>	Administration of the City's home improvement program.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will benefit residents throughout the City of Warwick.
	<b>Location Description</b>	3275 Post Road, Warwick, RI 02886
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Program administration
<b>4</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Business Facade Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	Apponaug Village
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Commercial Rehabilitation
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Limited high quality and affordable housing opportunities
	<b>Funding</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Provide grants for facade improvements to eligible businesses through prior year funds.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/16
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	1 business
	<b>Location Description</b>	Various
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	See Description
<b>5</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Bridgemark Addiction Recovery Services - Transitional Housing Maintenance
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public facility improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Aging public facilities and infrastructure
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$25,000
	<b>Description</b>	Funds will be used for repair and maintenance of transitional housing for persons in early recovery.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 75 low- and moderate-income individuals and families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	2020 Elmwood Avenue, Warwick, RI 02888
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	See Description
6	<b>Project Name</b>	House of Hope CDC - Social Service Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Basic services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$18,032
	<b>Description</b>	Direct casework, information and referral services, emergency shelter and food services
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 85 homeless families and individuals.
	<b>Location Description</b>	3194 Post Road, Warwick, RI 02886
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will provide clients with case management and life skills, mental and physical health support, and employment and educational training.
7	<b>Project Name</b>	House of Hope CDC - Women's Shelter Facility Upgrades
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public facility improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Aging public facilities and infrastructure
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$118,404
	<b>Description</b>	Funds will be used for multiple essential upgrades to House of Hope CDC's Women's Shelter Facility
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 27 homeless individuals and families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	65 Shippen Avenue, Warwick, 02888
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will upgrade the current Women's Shelter facilities so the ramp is ADA compliant; replace low energy efficiency windows, repair lighting and painting.
7	<b>Project Name</b>	Day One - RI Children's Advocacy Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Basic services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services

	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$3,000
	<b>Description</b>	This program provides evaluation, evidence gathering and treatment services to child victims of sexual and/or physical abuse as well as the non-offending family members. Funds will be used to support staff salaries.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 30 low- and moderate-income youth.
	<b>Location Description</b>	100 Medway Street, Providence, RI 02906
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	See Description
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	See Description
<b>9</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Child, Inc. - Head Start Transportation
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Basic services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$11,500
	<b>Description</b>	Provide transportation for pre school children from families with incomes at or below poverty level who are without transportation to and from the Head Start Program
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 10 pre-school aged children from families with low- and moderate-income.
	<b>Location Description</b>	849 Centerville Road, Warwick, RI 02886
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	See description
<b>10</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Child, Inc. - Facility & Site Improvements
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public facility improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$60,000
	<b>Description</b>	Funds will be used to renovate and enhance the play yard at the agency's facility
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 118 low- and moderate-income young children.
	<b>Location Description</b>	849 Centerville Road, Warwick, RI 02886
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	See Description

<b>11</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center, Inc. - Victim Safety & Self Sufficiency
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Services for Special Needs Populations
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$11,132
	<b>Description</b>	Provides comprehensive service to victims of domestic violence & sexual assault and their families.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve 175 low- and moderate-income victims of domestic abuse
	<b>Location Description</b>	Suppressed
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will serve 175 low- and moderate-income victims of domestic abuse.
<b>12</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center, Inc. - Facility Renovation
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public facility improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Aging public facilities and infrastructure
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$25,000
	<b>Description</b>	The funds will be used for soft costs associated with the renovation project such as completion of the architectural and engineering documents, a survey of the property, legal costs, consulting and developing fees.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve 17 low- and moderate-income victims of domestic abuse.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Suppressed
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will result in the completion of the architectural and engineering documents necessary to begin construction of permanent housing units.
<b>13</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Kent Center, Inc. - Victims of Trauma
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Services for Special Needs Populations
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$14,682
	<b>Description</b>	Mental health services to victims of trauma and related problems
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 20 low- and moderate-income individuals.
	<b>Location Description</b>	2756 Post Road, Warwick, RI 02886
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The Victims of Trauma project will provide comprehensive behavioral health service to people who suffer debilitating psychiatric issues due to the effects of trauma.
<b>14</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Cornerstone Adult Services - Activities for Persons w/Alzheimer's
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Services for Special Needs Populations
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$12,880
	<b>Description</b>	Activities which help Alzheimer's participants maintain their present level of functioning
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 86 individuals and families, 70 of which are anticipated to be low- and moderate-income.
	<b>Location Description</b>	140 Warwick Neck Avenue, Warwick, RI 02889
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will provide therapeutic activities to participants to help each person maintain her or her present level of functioning as long as possible and promote maximum level of independence. It will also provide respite to 24/7 caregivers.
<b>15</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	RI Family Shelter - Case Management
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Basic services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$15,640
	<b>Description</b>	Provides support, information direction and overall management and coordination to homeless families
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve over 200 low- and moderate-income homeless families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	165 Beach Avenue, Warwick, RI 02889
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	See Description
<b>16</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	RI Family Shelter - Parking & Drainage Improvements
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide

	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public facility improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Aging public facilities and infrastructure
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$35,000
	<b>Description</b>	Funds will be used to repair parking lot and improve drainage
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve over 200 low- and moderate-income homeless families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	165 Beach Avenue, Warwick, RI 02889
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	See description
<b>17</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Boys & Girls Clubs of Warwick - Oakland Beach Branch Operations
	<b>Target Area</b>	Oakland Beach
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Basic services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$13,800
	<b>Description</b>	The club provides a variety of activities including sports programs, tutoring and mentoring, substance abuse prevention, a meal program and supervised dances.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 222 children and youth; 215 of which will be low- moderate income.
	<b>Location Description</b>	340 Oakland Beach Avenue, Warwick, RI 02889
<b>18</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will provide after school care to children on an "open door" basis during the school year. Children are encouraged to participate in a wide variety of activities designed to help them develop a well-rounded personality, capitalizing on their strengths and minimizing their weaknesses.
	<b>Project Name</b>	Westbay Community Action, Inc. - Children's Center Case Manager
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Basic services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$9,476
	<b>Description</b>	Support for low income children enrolled at the Westbay Children's Center.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 60 low- and moderate-income families with children ages 3-12.
	<b>Location Description</b>	22 Astral Street, Warwick, RI 02888
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project supports working families and their children in an effort to maintain a level of economic self-sufficiency through education and work.
<b>19</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Westbay Community Action, Inc. - Home Repair Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Residential Rehabilitation
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Limited high quality and affordable housing
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$35,000
	<b>Description</b>	Provides funds to low income elderly homeowners to do property repairs
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 50 low- and moderate-income elderly and frail elderly individuals and families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	224 Buttonwoods Avenue, Warwick, RI 02886
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will provide emergency repairs to homes including heating systems, plumbing, windows, doors, electrical wiring, natural gas piping/fixtures, roofing, siding, stairways and flooring.
<b>20</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Westbay Community Action, Inc. - Warwick Case Management
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Basic services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$24,840
	<b>Description</b>	This program will provide case management services designed to allow clients not only to access needed/wanted service but to teach the client how to access utilize those services.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 45 low- and moderate-income individuals and families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	224 Buttonwoods Avenue, Warwick, RI 02886

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Case manager(s) will meet with clients and conduct an in-depth needs assessment and screening for public benefits eligibility, develop a plan with the client to prevent emergencies in the future and to address longer-term action to improve overall quality of life.
<b>21</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	EAST NATICK MASTER PLAN
	<b>Target Area</b>	East Natick Village
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public infrastructure improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Aging public facilities and infrastructure
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$100,000
	<b>Description</b>	Funds will be used for implementation of neighborhood master plan
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 1,188 low- and moderate-income individuals.
	<b>Location Description</b>	This project will have impact throughout the East Natick Village.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The activities for this project will include street and sidewalk improvements.
<b>22</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Comprehensive Community Action, Inc. - Nurse Care Management Chronic Disease
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Health Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decrease in available social services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$9,124
	<b>Description</b>	Nurse care management for adults who have been diagnosed with a chronic disease.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	This project will serve approximately 50 low- and moderate-income individuals and families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	226 Buttonwoods Avenue, Warwick, RI 02886
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will provide in-home nursing services to people who are chronically ill.

**Table 58 – Project Summary**



## **AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)**

### **Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed**

Warwick has four target neighborhoods, East Natick Village, Apponaug Village, Oakland Beach and Pontiac Village, which include a high concentration of lower income residents. In 2015, funds will be expended in the East Natick Village neighborhood on infrastructure improvements, specifically street and sidewalk improvements. These needs were identified in the East Natick Master Plan. CDBG funds will also be expended in 2015 in the Apponaug Village neighborhood on commercial rehabilitation activities. Expanding and revitalizing businesses in the neighborhood, enhancing the character and intimate scale of the village and developing a well defined and attractive village center, were all needs identified in the Apponaug Village Master Plan.

### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
East Natick Village	9%
Apponaug Village	1%

**Table 59 - Geographic Distribution**

### **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

The City has four target neighborhoods: Oakland Beach, East Natick Village, Pontiac Village and Apponaug Village. These neighborhoods have the greatest needs, the greatest opportunity and underutilized community assets. Investments in infrastructure, open space and other improvements will create an inclusionary environment where residents of all income levels can make use of public space. In 2015, the City, through the Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD), will continue a long standing practice of neighborhood planning, based on extensive resident participation. Staff from the OHCD will meet with representatives from each of the four target neighborhoods throughout the year to refine neighborhood priorities and implement projects included in each neighborhood's master plan. Economic development activities, in the form of commercial rehabilitation, will be concentrated in the Apponaug Village target neighborhood in 2015.

Public service activities are eligible to serve low- and moderate-income persons and are selected in partnership with non-profit organizations serving Warwick based on their submission in a competitive process. Housing rehabilitation funds are expended throughout the City, based on the qualification of low- and moderate-income applicants. In a similar

manner, funds to support the development of affordable housing will serve low- and moderate-income persons throughout the City, based on real estate opportunities and partnership agreements with non-profit housing developers.

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

Increasing the number of high quality and affordable housing is a high priority in the City of Warwick. Sufficient amounts of affordable housing in a community can have multiple positive impacts on lower-income households, including increased housing choice and the opportunity to save money and build financial security. CHAS data indicates a lack of affordable housing for lower income households in Warwick, which is also the group most at risk of losing their housing because of cost burden. The age of the housing stock in Warwick has implications for the need for housing rehabilitation and lead based paint abatement. Housing needs and qualities are analyzed and discussed in more detail in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections of the Consolidated Plan. Through the City's Office of Housing & Community Development's Housing Rehabilitation Program and Westbay Community Action, Inc.'s Emergency Repair program, 63 low-income households will receive assistance.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	63
Special-Needs	0
Total	63

**Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	1
Rehab of Existing Units	62
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	63

**Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

The Warwick Housing Authority (WHA) has 517 units of public housing in Warwick and 225 units of Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) under lease as of October 2014. The WHA has 124 fewer units under lease in the HCV program than the 349 unit allocation given to the WHA. One of the reasons is the tight rental market and corresponding inability of voucher holders to find a unit within the allowable fair market rent. To respond to this issue, the City expects to partner with the WHA to create an incentive for landlords to rent to Housing Choice Voucher tenants, as described below. To provide housing and attendant services, the WHA partners with non-profits including the Woman's Development Corporation and the House of Hope Community Development Corporation.

### **Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing**

The City of Warwick, through the Office of Housing & Community Development, expects to initiate a program to attract landlords to the WHA's Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program in 2015. The program will include financing incentives for rehabilitation of housing units and building systems. These incentives may include below market interest rates and loan forgiveness, as long as there is a HCV tenant in the unit. This program will provide an additional reason for a landlord to join the HCV program in a competitive market where the unit may have a higher monthly rent. The new program is another example of the City's ability to structure partnerships and leverage community development funding to meet a high priority housing need.

In 2015, the WHA also expects to make \$528,800 in capital improvements in developments owned by the WHA. These improvements will include roofing, flooring replacement and miscellaneous repairs at family housing locations.

### **Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership**

The WHA has a Resident Advisory Board (RAB) that meets annually and as needed, should issues arise. The WHA staff reports to the RAB on policy issues and scheduled improvements. The staff also responds to tenant issues as part of the meetings. The WHA Board of Directors also includes a tenant representative who provides an ongoing link to the residents, continuously reporting policy changes and capital improvement issues to fellow residents. That tenant representative also brings tenant issues to the Board and staff for resolution. Tenants are aware of these meetings and encouraged to attend.

The Family Self-Sufficiency Program at the WHA can help families increase earned income and reduce dependency on welfare assistance and rental subsidies, eventually leading to homeownership.

**If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance**

N/A

## **AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)**

### **Introduction**

The City of Warwick is not a direct recipient of Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) or Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds. Social service providers in the City participate in the “Warwick 13”, a group convened to coordinate services and work closely with the Rhode Island Continuum of Care (CoC). The City’s Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD) works closely with social service providers in the City. OHCD has awarded grants in support of efforts to prevent and end homelessness and meet the needs of non-homeless people with special needs. The OHCD will continue to support social service providers in the City, financially and as a collaborative partner, in the coming year.

### **Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including**

As the City is not a direct recipient of ESG or HOPWA funds it does not have explicit goals to reduce and end homelessness. Through the following goals City will support homeless housing and service providers to prevent and end homelessness: the public facility improvements goal, the basic services goal and the service for special needs populations goal.

### **Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs**

Homeless housing and service providers in Warwick will continue working together to reach out to homeless persons and assess their needs. To ensure “Housing First”, the Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center’s targeted 24-hour hotline for victims of domestic violence and the United Way’s 2-1-1 call center and homeless housing and service providers will continue to conduct initial assessments with people in need. Homeless housing providers will continue conducting Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) assessment when people are housed.

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

Homeless housing providers in Warwick follow the “Housing First” model and work to “meet people where they are.” As discussed in the Market Analysis section, according to the CoC’s 2014 Housing Inventory Count there are 19 homeless housing assistance projects in Warwick operated by four organizations: The Elizabeth Buffum Chase (EBC) Center, House of Hope CDC, The Kent Center and The Rhode Island Family Shelter. Of those 19 projects, six are emergency shelter projects operated by the House of Hope CDC and the RI Family Shelter and three

transitional housing projects operated by the EBC. These projects are anticipated to continue in the coming program year.

**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

The homeless housing and service providers in Warwick will continue providing comprehensive assistance to their clients including housing and social support. Section AP-38 summarizes the projects approved for the coming program year; these include seven case management and social work projects (Projects number 6,8,11,13,15,18,20) administered by the House of Hope CDC, Day One, Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center, Kent Center, RI Family Shelter and Westbay Community Action, Inc. Case and social workers will continue assisting clients in identifying and securing affordable housing and remaining stable and independent in that housing.

**Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs**

Homeless housing and service providers in Warwick will continue to be good partners by keeping lines of communication open and participating in planning and coordinating entities such as the “Warwick 13” and the CoC. Not many resources are being directed toward proactively preventing homelessness, due in part to recent reductions in state resources. Diversion is the most frequently used tool to prevent homelessness and this requires some level of crisis to instigate a contact with the institutional delivery system. The City uses CDBG funds to support anti-poverty programs, which help get households on the road toward financial security and avoid homelessness.

## **AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)**

### **Introduction:**

The following actions address public policies that create barriers to affordable housing. Nonetheless, the City recognizes that market conditions create the most significant barrier to affordability. As the economy has recovered, the price of homeownership and rent have increased. To overcome this barrier, the City operates a Housing Rehabilitation Program and provides development assistance to non-profits for affordable housing targeted to low- and moderate- income households.

### **Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

A public policy in regard to affordable housing is the allowable rent for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program through the Warwick Housing Authority (WHA). Allowable Fair Market Rents are below the market rates. To ameliorate the negative effects of the Fair Market Rent in the HCV program the City of Warwick's Office of Housing & Community Development is creating a program to offer landlords an incentive to bring new rental units into the HCV program. The program is expected to offer favorable financing and loan forgiveness for improvements to housing units in the HCV program.

T.F. Green Airport's policy of expansion has decreased affordable housing units in Warwick. To provide opportunities for new affordable housing, the City partners with the House of Hope Community Development Corporation and other non-profits for development opportunities. These partnerships and the City's density bonus for new housing developments that include affordable units help to balance the policy that multi-family housing cannot be built as a right within residential zoning districts (City Council approval required).

The City of Warwick gives recognition to the special status of the elderly and the disabled. An exemption is provided in valuation for veterans, seniors and those with disabilities. This exemption helps to keep housing affordable when taxes increase.



## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

Limited funding is the primary barrier to addressing underserved needs in the City of Warwick. In Warwick, there are 13,035 lower income households and 6,238 individuals living below the poverty level. Housing and community development funds are targeted to programs and services that directly reach this population, but the growing need combined with shrinking state, federal and local resources presents a significant challenge.

The City of Warwick will continue to utilize local and federal funds, including CDBG funds to support programs for the homeless, near homeless and non-homeless with special needs. In 2015, the City remains committed to allocate the maximum allowable percentage of CDBG funds to public services. In order to address transportation needs of lower income residents, Transwix, the City's free transportation service for seniors and persons with disabilities, will remain in operation and the City will continue to advocate for the enhancement of public transportation on the local level.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

Section AP-55 reflects the City of Warwick's one-year goals to address affordable housing needs in the City. In 2015, the City will partner with The House of Hope Community Development Corporation to create rental housing and homeowner housing for lower income households through rehabilitation and rehabilitation acquisition. The City's Housing Rehabilitation Program and Westbay Community Action Inc.'s Home Repair Program will continue to assist lower income homeowners with safety, energy efficiency and accessibility improvements that enable them to live in their homes affordably.

The City of Warwick also promulgates several policies which aim to remove barriers to affordable housing. The City expects to offer favorable renovation financing to owners of housing units who can qualify as Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) landlords, to address the limited stock of rental units in the City that meet the required Fair Market Rent level. The City will provide a density bonus for multi-family developments that include 15% of the units for low-income or elderly households. The City's tax policy recognizes the special status of the elderly and persons with disabilities, assisting them to lower the costs of maintaining their residence in Warwick. A tax exemption is provided in valuation for seniors and those with disabilities.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

The City works to address lead based paint (LBP) hazards and increase access to housing free of LBP hazards in four ways. First, the City collaborates with non-profit developers to produce affordable housing in Warwick. Whether new or rehabilitated, this newly developed housing is free of LBP hazards.

Second, the City, through the Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD), administers a Housing Rehabilitation program which offers below-market rate loans to homeowners for completion of critical renovations to the house. The Housing Rehabilitation Program is funded through an allocation of CDBG funds. Homeowners use these funds to complete renovations that result in lead-safe environments.

Third, OHCD has an effective relationship for housing rehabilitation with the LBP program at RI Housing, called LeadSafe Homes. This program offers forgivable loans for qualified participants to make homes lead safe. RI Housing will leave the homeowner with a lead safe certificate. Often, OHCD makes an immediate referral to LeadSafe Homes program when LBP is discovered in a home.

Fourth, OHCD, RI Housing and the RI Department of Health (Healthy Homes and Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention) work collectively to educate the public about LBP hazards. This education is effective in several ways. The individual household is educated, when a housing rehabilitation job is considered. The staff of any non-profit working on housing issues in Warwick is well aware of LBP hazards and passes the information on to their clients, whether they are clients receiving housing services or not. For instance, Westbay Community Action, Inc., with over 7,000 households served each year, regularly distributes information on LBP hazards. Further, Westbay targets this information to certain clients, such as those receiving benefits through the Woman, Infants and Children program. Finally, educational efforts for the general public range from small City gatherings or pervasive media campaigns.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The City's Housing Rehabilitation Program, funded with CDBG funds, will continue to assist lower income homeowners with safety, energy efficiency and accessibility improvements that enable them to live in their homes affordably. In 2015, CDBG funds will support Westbay Community Action, Inc.'s (Westbay) Home Repair Program; assisting approximately 35 lower-income households. In the coming year, OHCD will partner with The House of Hope CDC in the organization's capacity as a Community Housing Development Organization, to create rental and homeowner housing for lower-income households. House of Hope CDC's multi-faceted role

as a homeless provider and housing developer enables the organization to help formerly homeless families and individuals transition out of poverty.

A total of 15 percent of Warwick's 2015 CDBG allocation supports public services, including childcare, transportation, senior care and other services that help move families and individuals out of poverty. OHCD partners with Westbay, the region's anti-poverty agency, to fund basic services. Westbay's service model addresses client emergency needs before connecting them to educational, childcare and training opportunities which enable them to achieve economic self-sufficiency. CDBG funds also support similar services for homeless and victims of domestic violence provided by House of Hope CDC and the Elizabeth Buffum Chace Center.

Transwikk, the City's free transportation service for low-income seniors and persons with disabilities connects these populations with services, job training and employment. The City also supports the provisions of Section 3 by encouraging contractors working on large contracts to train, hire and subcontract with low- and moderate-income residents in Warwick.

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

For the past 15 years, the Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD), a division of the Warwick Planning Department, has administered the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The City's longstanding experience in this role means that the institutional structure is well established. The strength of the CDBG program is due in large part to the well developed partnerships OHCD has with local, state and federal entities. The "Warwick 13", a collaborative effort of local social service providers working to address the housing and service needs of Warwick residents, has also been instrumental in effective program delivery. The Warwick Human Services Department will meet regularly with the "Warwick 13" in 2015 to increase the exchange of information between local providers and the City.

Additionally, a number of local advisory committees and associations participate in the community development program, by offering guidance to staff and local officials on community issues. These groups include: the Community Development Advisory Board, Pontiac Village Association, East Natick Village Association, Apponaug Village Association, and the Oakland Beach Association. The City will continue to work closely with these groups in the coming year.

### **Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies**

For over 10 years, the City of Warwick has supported the efforts of many of its community partners in the creation of the “Warwick 13.” The “Warwick 13” is a unique collaboration of public and private housing and social service providers that work collectively to address the needs of Warwick residents. These needs include: housing, substance abuse, mental and physical health, youth and early childhood development and other social services. The Warwick Human Services Department will meet with the “Warwick 13” in 2015 to increase the exchange of information between local providers and the City.

The Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD) and the City consult on a regular basis with the Warwick Housing Authority to discuss topics including long range planning and specific development issues. The City of Warwick Planning Department regularly interacts with public and private entities to provide guidance and regulatory review on developments involving housing development, job creation or general land use issues. This interaction extends to *RhodeMap RI*, a regional effort which will generate a statewide housing plan to address the housing needs of Rhode Island's lower income population.

## Program Specific Requirements

### AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

#### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	\$100,000
	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan	
	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
None	
Total Program Income:	\$100,000

#### Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities      100%  
None
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that  
benefit persons of low- and moderate-income

Consolidated Plan  
City of Warwick

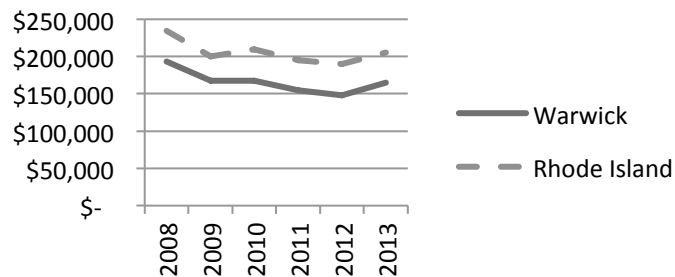
Appendix

## HUD Income Limits for the Providence-Fall River FMR Area

FY2014 Income Limit	People per Household				
	1	2	3	4	5
Extremely Low (30% of AMI)	\$15,200	\$17,350	\$19,790	\$23,850	\$27,910
Very low (50% of AMI)	\$25,300	\$28,900	\$32,500	\$36,100	\$39,000
Low (80% of AMI)	\$40,450	\$46,200	\$52,000	\$57,750	\$62,400

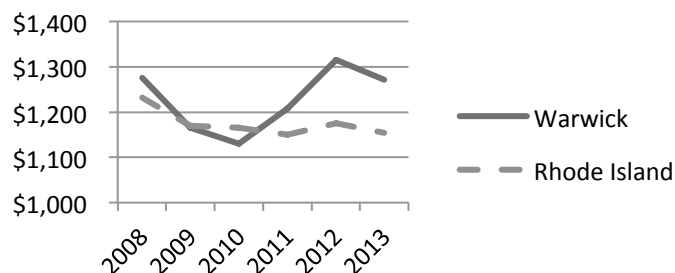
*\*The data in the Consolidated Plan treats HUD Adjusted Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) and AMI interchangeably.*

### Median Single-Family Sale Price (2008-2013)



Source: HousingWorksRI Municipal Profiles

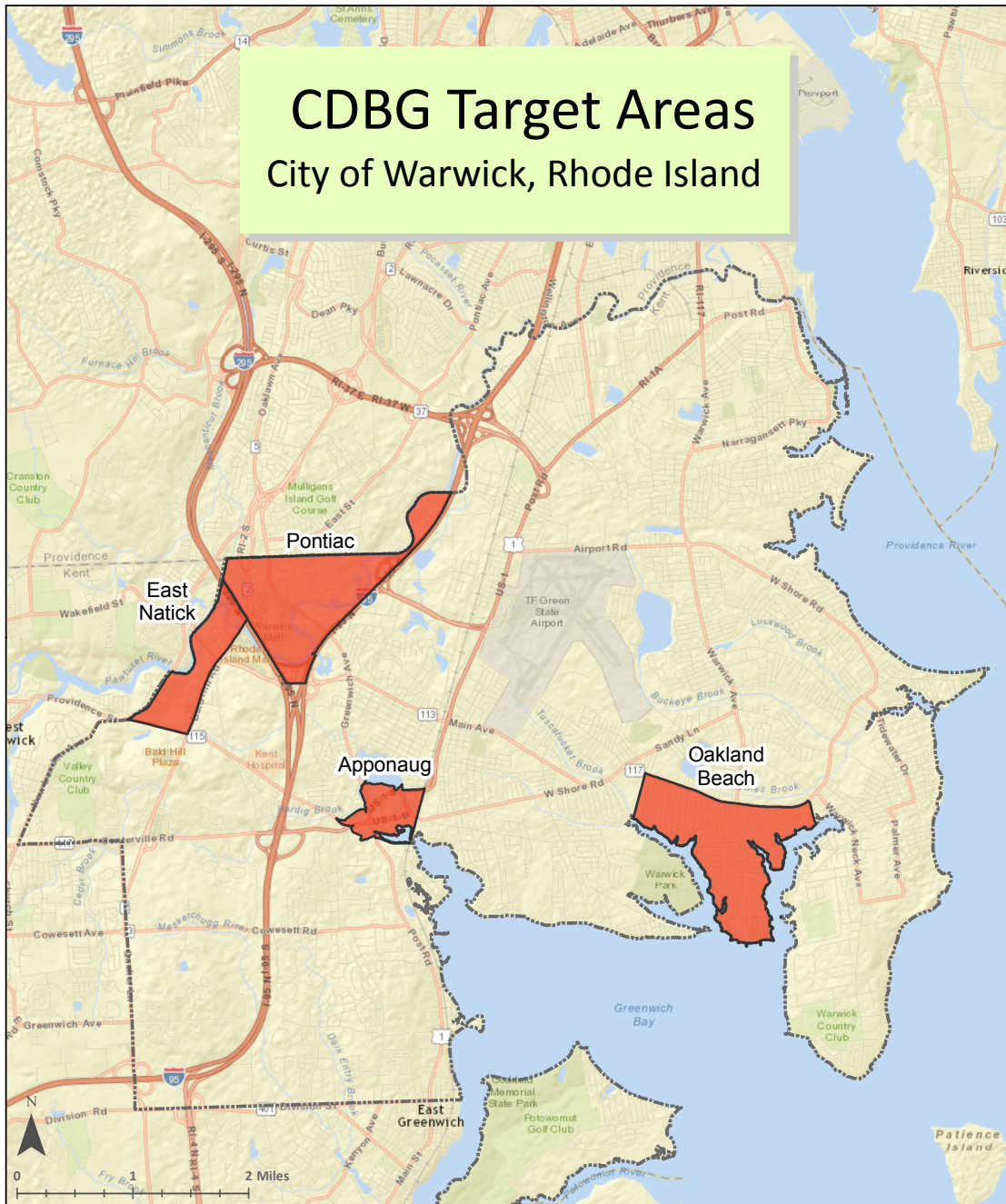
### Average Monthly Rent for 2-BR (2008-2013)



Source: HousingWorksRI Municipal Profiles

# CDBG Target Areas

## City of Warwick, Rhode Island



Dan Cahill and Associates

Data: 2010 U.S. Census

Map Date: March, 2015



**City of Warwick  
Five Year Consolidated Plan  
And Analysis of Impediments  
Public Hearing  
2:00pm  
November 25, 2014  
Warwick City Hall  
Minutes**

**Staff and consultants in attendance:**

Kevin Sullivan, Community Development Program Coordinator, City of Warwick  
Amy Cota, City of Warwick  
Dan Cahill, Consultant  
Emily Vander Does, Consultant

**Minutes:**

Kevin Sullivan started the hearing at approximately 2:10 P.M. He welcomed those in attendance, and reviewed the estimated amounts of Community Development Block Grant funds available for sub-recipients through competitive applications in 2015: Public Facilities and Site Improvement projects \$203,897; Public Service \$144,000; and Housing \$100,000. Mr. Sullivan then introduced Dan Cahill the lead consultant working on the City of Warwick's five year Consolidated Plan.

Mr. Cahill reviewed the purpose and contents of the Consolidated Plan (ConPlan), Annual Action Plan, and Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). He examined the overall process by which they are completed. Mr. Cahill described the process of gathering data from the City and community stakeholders, evaluating the needs of the community and developing strategies to address those needs.

There was an interchange of several comments concerning the recently completed Comprehensive Plan for the City of Warwick and the survey of community needs.

Mr. Sullivan concluded by inviting any member of the audience to call and make an appointment to speak to him about the program.